

BRITISH LABORITE CHIEF'S ADVICE IS PASS COMPULSION

Party Will Hold National
Conference; Asquith In-
troduces Bill 5th Prox.

NO RESIGNATIONS

Full Attendance At Cab-
inet Meetings Regarded
As Good Sign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—The Cab-
inet meeting today lasted over two
hours and was presided over by Mr.
Asquith. There was a full attend-
ance. It is generally surmised that
the whole compulsory question was
discussed, but no statement is ex-
pected till Parliament reassembles.
Mr. Arthur Henderson will probably
convey the decisions of the Cabinet
to the forthcoming great Labor
congress.

Another full Cabinet was held later
in the afternoon. The Ministers
again had a prolonged sitting and
then adjourned till Monday. It is
understood that consideration of the
draft of the National Service Bill
was not completed.

The full attendance at both meet-
ings is regarded as showing that there
have been no resignations up to the
present.

At a Labor conference last night,
which was presided over by Mr.
Arthur Henderson, it was decided to
hold a national conference repre-
sentative of the entire Labor movement,
in London, on January 6, to consider
the question of compulsory service.
It was announced that Mr. Asquith
will introduce the Government Bill
on compulsory service into the
House of Commons on the 5th
proximo.

It is reported that, at the conference,
Mr. Henderson advised a general
acceptance of the Government scheme
for compulsory service.

The King returned to London
from Sandringham, it is believed
earlier than expected. This is re-
garded as showing that he wishes
to be in the closest touch with the
Premier during a time of the utmost
importance to the future of the war
and the Empire.

The King later returned to
Sandringham.

16 BRITISH AEROPLANES BOMB COMINES STATION

Ten Others Badly Damage Her-
villy Aerodrome; One Avi-
ator Beats Off Four

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—A despatch
from British headquarters is as
follows: Sixteen of our aeroplanes
bombed Comines station, the railway
lines and sheds. Ten aeroplanes
attacked Hervilly aerodrome, which
was considerably damaged. All the
machines in both cases returned
safely.

There were 12 encounters in the air
during the day. One of our machines
engaged four of the enemy. One of
the latter is believed to have been
brought down and another to have
been damaged, all four being driven
off. One of our machines was brought
down as the result of a combat with
two hostile machines.

The enemy, during the night,
heavily shelled our trenches south of
Pricourt. A few Germans penetrated
our front trenches, but were im-
mediately ejected.

The weather has been fine. Our
artillery was active at various places.
Both artilleries were active north of
Ypres.

Paris, December 31.—The official
communiqué issued yesterday evening
stated: Our artillery exploded am-
munition depots in Artols, likewise
smashing machine-gun shelters be-
tween the Oise and the Aisne.

Our artillery was very active in the
Voorges, especially in the regions of
Hartmanns-Werkop, Metzler and
Linge. A French shell caused five big
explosions in a wood in the valley of
the Esch. A German grenade attack
at Rehfelden was easily repulsed.

The communiqué this afternoon
stated that a German grenade attack
in the Champagne was defeated.

Tells How Gallipoli Was Evacuated Under Eyes and Guns of 85,000 Turk Troops

20,000 Yards Front, 50 to 500 Yards from Enemy
Cleared Before They Knew It; Not Single Casualty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—Reuter's
special correspondent at the Dar-
danelles, describing the evacuation of
Suvla Bay and Anzac, of which he
was an eye-witness, states that the
whole operation was carried out
under the eyes and guns of 85,000
Turks, who did not realise that the
evacuation had begun till hours after
the last naval beach parties had
slipped away. All equipment, trans-
port and ammunition were removed
and nearly all the stores.

The entire force, with its gear
intact, is thus ready for service else-
where. The Turks held the higher
ground all round and the whole area
at Suvla Bay was visible to them
except the actual beaches, while the
main Australian embarking beach
was overlooked from Snipers Ridge,
1,100 yards away.

The question was with what pro-
portion of loss would it be possible
to withdraw the army, which con-
sisted of the three Anzac Divisions
and the Indian brigade (7 about
40,000 men), occupying a front of
20,000 yards, which was hardly any-
where 500 yards and at some points
was only 50 yards from the enemy's
positions, embarking it from beaches
all within field-gun range of the
enemy, some of them within rifle
range? "If the enemy discovered
what we were doing he could follow
up, compel a bloody rear-guard
action and the abandonment of the
wounded, all the guns and the trains
still on shore."

Turks Hadn't Inkling

The precautions taken, however,
were such that the Turks had no
inkling of what was going on. They
fired the usual daily quantity of
shells on Sunday, with a little extra
—as is customary on Sundays—and
only wounded one man.

By 4 o'clock on Monday morning,
practically everybody was off.

Parties, however, were fetching the
last stragglers as late as 8 o'clock.
A party of the medical staff, who
had been left to tend the wounded,
of whom, however, there were none,
was also fetched, also the men who
had been left to ignite the few piles
of provisions which had to be aban-
doned.

At 3.26, a huge mine was exploded
on the neck between two ridges along
which it was not desirable that the
Turks should follow us. This had
the desired effect. The Turks thought
the Australians were attacking them
and kept up a furious rifle-fire for
forty minutes.

Shortly afterwards, flames shot up
on the various beaches from the piles
of petrol-soaked provisions which
had been ignited. Even that did not
rouse the Turks. At day-break, the
transports were all away and the
war-ships began bombarding the
beaches, breaking up the piers,
sunk ships and water-tanks, deter-
mined to leave the enemy nothing
but firewood.

Bombarded Empty Positions

"The Turks at last woke up and
began bombarding the beaches. They
must have thought we were mad to
be firing at each other. The Turks
also heavily bombarded Hill 10,
Chocolate Hill and Lala-baba, where
there was not a single soul. They
were still doing so when my battle-
ship left the Bay at nine o'clock."

"Our casualties were an officer and
two men wounded at Suvla Bay and
two men at Anzac—less than the
daily average. As these casualties
were due to chance shots in no way
intended to hinder the operation, of
which the Turks were ignorant, it
may be said that the evacuation did
not cost a single casualty."

All the guns were removed except
three field-guns and two worn out
howitzers. These were destroyed as
soon as they had fired the last shots.

Geo. Gray and Bryce On Peace Commission

Appointed Under Bryan's Treaty
With Britain; Dr. Nansen
Will Be Umpire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 31.—The
personnel of the international com-
mission representing Great Britain
and the United States under the
peace treaty negotiated by Mr.
William Jennings Bryan, when
Secretary of State, includes the
American Jurist, Mr. George Gray
and Lord Bryce. The famous Arctic
explorer, Dr. Nansen, will act as
umpire.

If the British Dominions are
involved in any controversy between
Great Britain and the United States,
their respective High Commissioners
will represent them.

HONGKONG POLICE ENLIST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—Twenty-
seven policemen from Hongkong have
arrived in London to enlist.

AUSTRALIAN CONTROL OF OVER-SEA TRAFFIC

New Scheme To Cover All
Ships As Though Directed
By Single Company

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, December 31.—The
advisory council on freights is pre-
paring a scheme which will embrace
all over-sea shipping from and to
Australia, as though it were con-
trolled by a single company.

CANADIAN WAR FINANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, December 30.—The Hon.
W. T. White, Minister of Finance,
has issued a statement that, owing
to reduction in expenditure due to
the policy of proceeding only with
works under contract at the outbreak
of the war and largely increased
revenues from Customs and Excise,
the financial position of Canada is
very favorable. These increases,
together with the recent war loan,
will provide for war expenditure
until June next.

Germany Disheartened At Making No Progress

Though Doubling Chances In
West, Decides On Early
Smashing Blow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—Reuter's
Agency is enabled to announce that
information received from diplomatic
sources in many quarters confirms
the reports that Germany is most
disheartened because she is making
no real progress, largely owing to the
blockade. Though the Germans
recognise that the chance of a suc-
cessful offensive in the west has gone,
they are debating the question of a
new attack and it is understood that
they have decided to attempt an
early smashing blow.

Their fear of the Russians is
extreme. It is admitted that their
achievements in the Balkans are
practically valueless, while they have
the strongest objection to sending
German troops to Asia.

Hence, importance is attached by
diplomats to the activities at
Lausanne of Prince von Buelow,
Prince Hatzfeldt and Count Donners-
marck, who are understood to be in
communication with the Kaiser.

BRITISH CRUISER NATAL IS BLOWN UP; 300 LOST

Big Warship Destroyed by In-
ternal Explosion; Only
400 Survivors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—The Admi-
rality announces that the armored
cruiser Natal (13,550 tons; 23 knots;
completed 1907) sunk yesterday in
harbor, as the result of an internal
explosion.

There are about 400 survivors. The
Natal's complement was about 700
officers and men.

DUTCH COAST DEFENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, December 30.—The
Second Chamber passed the estimates
for coast defence without a division.
The Minister of War, replying to a
question, intimated that Krupp's con-
tract for the fortification of Flushing
had been amended after consultation
with experts.

Gas Lookout Squad and Alarm Bell in a French Trench



In each of the advanced French trenches a lookout squad of men is stationed to watch for any signs of the poisonous gas released by the Germans. A large gong is close at hand. At the first sign of the approach of the deadly gas, this gong is sounded and the men in the trenches don their anti-gas eye shields and respirators.

BIG EASTERN GALICIA BATTLE IS INCREASING

Russians Attack Along Bessa-
rabian Front and Against
Strypa Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31.—The violence
and extent of the great battle in
Eastern Galicia is increasing, says an
Austrian official communiqué, adding
that the Russians, yesterday, attacked
not only on the Bessarabian front, but
also the Austrian positions east of the
lower and middle Strypa. The com-
munique claims, vaguely, that the
advance of the Russians "mostly"
failed.

Peking, Dec. 29.—The following
official communiqué from Petrograd,
dated December 28, has been handed
to Reuter's Agency by the Russian
Legation: In the direction of the
coast region of Shmarden, an attack
was organized by a detachment of
partisans. At four o'clock in the
morning, they approached, unper-
ceived by the German outpost, the
members of which were quar-
tered in huts behind a trench having
the form of a horseshoe.

They cut the wire entanglements
at several places and rushed towards
the huts, throwing hand-grenades
against the windows. The Germans
who succeeded in running out of the
huts were bayoneted and, after a
brief hand-to-hand fight, the outpost
was almost completely annihilated.

Six men were taken prisoners and
a few succeeded in escaping. In
spite of a heavy fire, which was
opened by the enemy from the south,
the partisans retreated in safety,
their losses being insignificant.

In the region of the station of
Chartorlsk, at the cemetery of the
village of N. Podcherevichi, we ille-
gally annihilated a German outpost.
Sixteen men were taken prisoners.

The Black Sea.—Our torpedo-
boats, near the Bulgarian shore,
sank two sailing vessels and shelled
the enemy's outposts. The attacks
of the enemy submarines on the
torpedo-boat Gromkit were repulsed
by gun-fire.

The Caucasian front.—Our troops
have occupied the town of Assad-
abad, westward of Hamadan. During
the engagement at the village of
Rabat Kerim, twenty-six miles
south-westward of Teheran, with
Persian gendarmes and the bands of
Emir Kishmet, we captured seventy-
one rebels.

Indemnity Offered For American Lives Lost with Ancona

Austria Will Punish Submarine
Commander; Still Insists Es-
cape Was Attempted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 31.—The
Austrian reply to the Ancona Note has
been published. It is most conciliatory
in tone.

It repeats the arguments that the
vessel tried to escape and declares that
the loss of life was chiefly due to the
action of the crew of the Ancona, in
leaving the passengers to their fate
and to the panic on board, the loss of
life due to the shots fired by the
Austrian submarine being negligible.

The reply adds, however, that the
Commander of the submarine has been
punished for neglecting the rules
concerning the saving of life. Austria
is prepared to pay an indemnity for
the American lives lost, but cannot
accept responsibility for the loss of
the ship.

Francs 14,500,000,000 For French War Loan

F.5,500,000,000 In Specie; This
Despite Richest Provinces
In Enemy's Hands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 30.—The French
war loan has ended in a great success,
14,500,000,000 Francs having been
subscribed in capital, though the
richest quarter of the country is
occupied by the enemy. Francs
5,500,000,000 has been subscribed in
specie and 2,500 milliard in cheques
of the Treasury.

The resources of the country are
still considerable. France borrowed
later than its enemies and its reserves
only come into line when others are
already showing signs of weariness.

Quite the contrary to what hap-
pened in Germany, the loan was
entirely free. In Germany and
Austria, a compulsory loan had not
been lawfully prescribed, but prac-
tically the last German war loan was
compulsorily subscribed.

KAISER HAS TUMOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—A semi-
official telegram from Berlin admits
that the Kaiser is suffering from a
tumor, but, though it describes it as
non-malignant, the Kaiser must remain
indoors.

GEN. SARRAIL ARRESTS CONSULS OF OPPONENTS

Removes Central Powers' Re-
presentatives at Salonica To
French Warship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Dec. 31.—The Times
correspondent at Salonica states that
the German, Austrian, Turkish and
Bulgarian Consuls, with their staffs
and families, have been arrested by
General Sarrail and taken on board
a French warship. The four Con-
sulates have been occupied by the
allied troops.

A telegram from Valona, in Albania,
states that an Italian regiment has
been sent to Durazzo.

The Bulgarians are exceedingly
short of ammunition.

A telegram from Rome states that
General Castelnau, the French Chief
of Staff, is enthusiastic about the
defence of Salonica. A member of
the General's suite declared that an
attack would cost the enemy 180,000
men.

Salonica, December 30.—There was
considerable excitement here this
morning, owing to three Taubes flying
over the town. They were heavily
bombed by the war-ships, but
apparently were not touched, as they
were flying at a great altitude.

Paris, December 31.—French aero-
planes bombed the Bulgarian camps
east of Lake Doiran. There was great
artillery activity at the Dardanelles.
A French battle-ship bombarded the
Turkish batteries on the Asiatic
Coast.

Amsterdam, December 30.—The
Austrian official account of the action
off Durazzo says that two Austrian
destroyers were mined during the
bombardment. One sank, while the
other was towed away, but had to be
sunk on the approach of hostile
cruisers and destroyers.

The statement speaks of the presence
of British cruisers.

Athens, December 31.—The French
Government has received the protest
made by Greece against the occupation
of the island of Castellorizo in a
friendly spirit, assuring Greece that it
was a matter of military necessity and
only provisional.

It is understood that, at a meeting
of the Greek Cabinet, held yesterday
night, optimism prevailed. The
relations between Greece and the
Entente are regarded as quite friendly.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE DATES NEW EMPIRE FROM YESTERDAY

'First Day of The First
Month of The
First Year'

NO ENTHRONING

Formal Ceremony Will Take
Place at Some
Future Time

REBELS ISOLATED

Tang Chi-yao Cannot Get
Support, But Will
Hold Out

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, January 1.—While there
was no formal enthronement of
Yuan Shih-k'ai, today the transition
from the office of President to that
of Emperor unofficially took place.

The Kuochuan-pao, which is the
Government official organ, an-
nounced today's issue as that of the
first day of the first month of the
first year of Chung-hua-ti-kuo
instead of carrying on the Republican
calendar.

[This means that the new Empire
of China will officially date from
today. In future, when one wants
to know the date on which Yuan
Shih-k'ai became Emperor of
China he will be referred to January
First, 1916.]

Tang Chi-yao Lacks Support

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 31.—A reliable
report from Yunnanfu indicates that
Tang Chi-yao, the Chiangchun, is
showing signs of uneasiness, pre-
sumably owing to failure to obtain
support from other provinces. Tang
Chi-yao, however, expresses his
determination to hold out.

A mandate announces that Tang
Chi-yao, Jen Ko-chen, the Civil
Governor and General Tsai Ao have
been cashiered and stripped of their
titles and decorations.

The Government has received
a joint telegram from the Military
Governors of Kwangtung, Kwangsi,
Szechuen, Hunan and Kweichow,
saying that the latter is sending
delegates to Yunnan to induce the
rebels to lay down their arms and to
submit to the orders of the Central
Government. The Governors, there-
fore, request the Government to
postpone punishment of the rebels,
pending the return of the delegates.

Chengtu Not Troubled

Chengtu, Dec. 28.—No trouble is
anticipated here. The main roads
are strongly guarded and the chief
centers well garrisoned by northern
troops, who are reliable. The
Governor and other officials are
loyal to the Central Government.
Every precaution is being taken.

Depression Departs From Silver Market

Indian Bazaars Absorb Supplies
At Rising Rates; Moderate
Sales From China

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—Samuel
Montagu's weekly report states that
the silver market is no longer
depressed. The Indian bazaars have
absorbed supplies at rising rates,
despite a considerable amount of
special selling.

Continental and Home orders have
assisted the upward trend of prices.
There were some moderate sales from
China.

MANY BRITISH HONORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 31, 1915.—The
gazette publishes seventy-seven
pages of officers and men recom-
mended by Field Marshal Sir John
French for gallant and distinguished
service in the field. They include
General Sir Douglas Haig, General
Sir Charles Monro, General Sir W.
Robertson, Colonel Seely and H.S.H.
Prince Alexander of Teck.

MORE-BABIES SCHEME TO FILL WAR'S LOSSES FAVORED BY KAISER

Movement in Germany to Increase Birth Rate by Premiums for Larger Families

URGE EARLY MARRIAGE

Wolf, Sponsor of Plan, Warns Nation It Is Approaching Stagnation

Berlin, November 17.—With the formal foundation, on October 18, of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Bevoelkerungspolitik," roughly translated, the "German Society for Population Increase," the efforts of a relatively small body of men to check the decrease that has been noticeable in the German birth rate for more than forty years, at last have won widespread recognition.

It has taken the war, with its terrible inroads on the pick of German manhood, to bring thousands to a realization of the soundness of the claims of the few—that the birth rate of the empire is going backward, and that, after the war, Germany faces the retrogression that has been going on in France if something is not done. Scheme Wins Approval.

The new society has mapped out very definite, concrete plans for combating the ever increasing childlessness of the population. These plans include a certain amount of legislation which apparently is approved by nearly all parties, and an educational programme by medical and pedagogical circles.

The legislation includes a revision of taxation schedules which shall place an equal burden upon the family man and the bachelor, so that the latter will be "literally driven into matrimony." It includes "motherhood premiums" intended to counteract the economic difficulty of bringing children into the world, and the burden of supporting them.

Of great importance in the eyes of the founders of the new society the plans contemplate a regulation of disease so rigid that the present tendency to sterility, admittedly great, will be greatly lessened, especially when taken in conjunction with the inclination toward earlier marriage, which, it is hoped, can be brought about. The society counts on a campaign to decrease the training period of trades and professions so that young men will become money earners at an earlier time, and upon educational work by family physicians and teachers.

Rulers Behind the Project

Few of the rulers of the various German states, large and small, but have expressed themselves in accord with the ideals of the society's plans. Emperor William and the King of Bavaria especially are declared to be enthusiastically behind the project. Only the Social Democratic Party, of all the many parties in the empire, has not gone on record as in favor of most or all of the detailed plans, and only certain labor circles, who fear that increased population means lowered wages eventually, have not taken up cudgels in behalf of the society.

The originator of the movement may be said to be Prof. Julius Wolf, one of the most distinguished and widely known economists of Germany, formerly of the faculty of the University of Breslau and now at the Technical High School of Berlin. He is President of the new organization.

Russia's gigantic increase in population, the tremendous fertility of its people, induced him many years ago to begin studying the population problem. He devoted more and more time to it as he came to realize how France had gone backward, and how strong a tendency Germany showed to follow in the same footsteps. His ideas became increasingly radical as he found that Germany's birth rate had dropped from 40.7 per 1,000 in 1870 to 28.5 in 1911, and was still decreasing.

Gradually he has gathered around him a group of the most eminent medical, scientific and pedagogical men from every part of Germany, who form the nucleus of the new society. He has written much on the subject, but he has worked in other and more practical ways, and has interested the legislative forces on which he feels he must rely to proceed practically.

Revision of Taxation

The society proposes, first of all, a revision of direct taxation. If marriage is to increase, it believes bachelors must be "literally driven into it." And to drive them into it, they must be made to pay a tax equal to that paid by the man of an average family. They now pay about the same direct tax, and their advantage comes in a smaller indirect tax—less for salt, sugar, beer and other eatables and drinkables because they have less mouths to feed. Therefore, the matter must be equalized by a higher direct tax, one which they

shall feel as no indirect tax ever is felt.

In recognition, however, that an injustice can easily be worked if general conditions remain the same as at present, the society looks forward to a readjustment of the existing apprenticeship and training periods through which workmen and professional men now have to go. This readjustment may have to be legislative, it may come voluntarily in many cases. In the one way or the other, the society holds, it must be made possible for the young man to earn a livelihood at an earlier age than heretofore, and hence to marry earlier.

Prof. Wolf is also a champion of the "motherhood pension system" now in vogue in Australia. He would have the state offer \$75 or \$100 to the mother who gives birth to a fifth child, and some other sum for each additional baby. He very frankly calls the system "bribery," but believes it would be effective bribery and that the money would be the deciding weight in the scales when the question should come up of whether another child could be afforded or not.

Urges Church Campaign

Prof. Wolf counts on the effectiveness of a universal campaign by doctors and teachers, ministers and priests, for earlier marriages, though this applies largely to the country districts, and especially to Catholic sections where the influence of the priest is great.

Considering the rigid regulation of disease, Prof. Wolf points out that at present the German man marries, on the average, at the late age of twenty-nine.

He proposes to minimize disease by registration of the diseased, and the quarantining of the disease spreaders.

"Though the war has opened people's eyes to the need of checking the German decrease in the birth rate," said Prof. Wolf, "I do not personally believe that it alone will have a serious effect."

"The German population of 70,000,000 is roughly divided into 32,500,000 men and 36,500,000 women. Even if our losses are very heavy at the end, say 1,000,000 dead, there still remain 32,500,000 men, a large proportion of them capable of being fathers. The decrease will go on unless we look deeper than the war for its causes."

"That it has not been greater is due solely to an even larger decrease in the death rate, so that the situation has looked rosier than it actually is. People have been too prone to look at the net increase in population, which has been stationary at 800,000

a year; and not at the Russian increase of 14,000,000 annually.

Where the Danger Lies

"It is in that direction that the danger lies. We are too closely approximating France, standing still, while our Slav neighbor grows by leaps and bounds. France, in my opinion, is slowly but surely sinking back to a position something like that of Spain, a second rate power. We do not want to do the same thing."

"The outcome of the war naturally can have a very far-reaching effect on the whole problem. If we were conceivably to lose, there is no doubt that the economic results would make it difficult to carry out our plans. If, on the other hand, we win, as of course I believe we shall, the plans are infinitely easier of execution."

"There is to be considered on one side that we probably shall get an indemnity which will do much to relieve any possible economic stress. On the other there is the possibility that we shall have new territory with its fertile population to aid in building up that of the empire as a whole."

The new society has established headquarters at Kurfuerstendamm 45, Berlin. Its directorate reads like the roster of all the distinguished medical, legal, pedagogical and scientific men of Germany. The first three are represented by the three Vice Presidents—Dr. Lippe, President of the German Physicians' Association of Leipzig; Prof. Dr. Georg von Mayr, former Imperial Under Secretary of State of Munich, and Doctor of Laws von Strauss, and Torney, President of the Senate of the Prussian Administrative Supreme Court of Berlin.

New Year Quietly Celebrated Yesterday

After the boisterous midnight welcome to the incoming year, Shanghai's observance of the event became much more decorous yesterday.

Practically every foreign home and business house observed the holiday. Many of the Chinese companies also closed for the day.

Japanese and Chinese houses hung out banners and flags in honor of the New Year.

A reception was held at the French consulate in the morning which had a large attendance. Japanese residents also visited the Japanese Consul General in the morning to pay their respects. Later they assembled at the Japanese Club.

Last night a fancy dress carnival was held at the Hongkew Skating rink. There was skating early in the evening followed by dancing.

Obituary

Mr. Ouyang Kong

The death has taken place of Mr. Ouyang Kong, interpreter for Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden. It was on Thursday evening that the sad event occurred. Mr. Ouyang died suddenly in his bath. Deceased was thirty-six years of age and had been with Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden for over ten years. He was the first Chinese lawyer admitted to the Nantao Court, being given the privilege by Gen. Chen Chi-mei when the latter was tutu of Shanghai. He figured prominently in the famous case in which an actor was charged with kidnapping the wife of a Cantonese official. His death is considered a great loss to Chinese legal circles. He leaves two sons to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place at 2 p.m. today.

Week of Intercession By World's Alliance

The Shanghai branch of the World's Evangelical Alliance, invites everyone to join with them this week in prayers of intercession and thanksgiving. The week is being solemnized by the alliance in this way by Christians all over the world. The Shanghai services will be held every afternoon in the Union Church from Monday, January 3, to Saturday, January 8. The hour is from 5.30 until 6.30 p.m.

Everyone is cordially invited. It is hoped that those who stay at home may secure helpful suggestions from the daily subjects for prayer at the meetings which are given below. The leaders of the services and the subjects are:

Monday—Rev. E. C. Lobenstine
Thanksgiving and Humiliation
Tuesday—Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D.D.
The Church Universal
Wednesday—Rev. D. Willard Lyon
Nations and their Rulers
Thursday—Rev. E. K. Morrow
Foreign Missions
Friday—Rev. H. A. H. Lea
Families, Colleges, Schools and the Young
Saturday—Rev. Isaac Mason
Home Missions and the Jews

At the Theaters

This announcement is only for people who like to laugh. It is that Charlie Chaplin, who invented a new art of comedy and won the title of the funniest man in the world, is coming to the Apollo Theater tomorrow night in a two part film masterpiece called Champion Charlie.

In this film Chaplin is wandering about looking for employment without straining his eyes when he sees a sign on a gymnasium that men are wanted to spar with a famous white hope. He applies for the job and knocks out the champion with the assistance of a horse shoe which he had forethought enough to place in his glove. Thereafter he usurps the gymnasium, with his pet bulldog, trains for all he is worth and finally wins the championship by knocking out an adversary about seven times his size.

To add to the attraction of the bill, the Melbourne company will introduce two new sketches. The first is the Broken Mirror in which they will be assisted by Mr. H. Thompson who made such a hit in the recent pantomime. The Commercial Traveller will be given by Tom and Elleen Melbourne. They have introduced numerous new songs and burlesques.

The Victoria Theater began an unusual bill last night which featured a four part picture called "A Four Million Pound Dowry." The film is full of love and money interest. The management also was able to extend the engagement of the Four Devils, a acrobatic troupe of decided excellence. There were many good comedy pictures to fill out the evening.

CHINESE CENSORSHIPS

The Eastern Times (Chinese) says that the Waichiaopu has decided to censor newspapers established by foreigners in the interior of China so as to avoid rumors and those already established in China should be under Chinese press laws. It has asked the Ministers of foreign powers to instruct them accordingly.

CLOSE RACE IN Y.M.C.A. MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Motor Car Team Is Only Three Points Ahead of Railway Team

The great membership campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association closes tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock with the ringing of a bell by the secretary-in-charge, Mr. K. S. Zee.

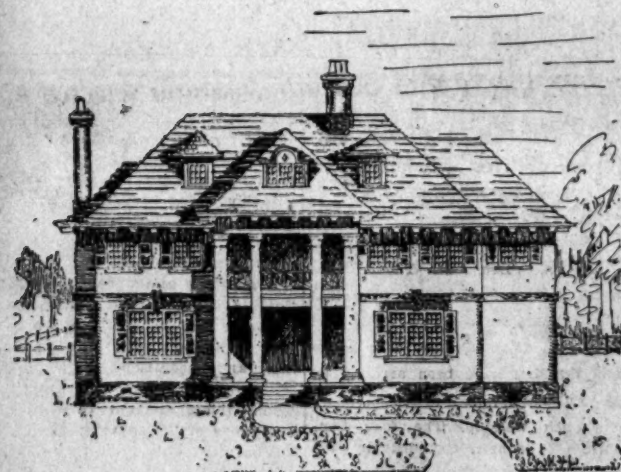
The past week has been an exciting one in the race for points. The Motor Car, Railway, Tramway and Monorail teams have fought hard for first place and the results as announced showed them very close with the Motor Car team only three points in the lead. New Year's afternoon was "open house" in both boys and men's buildings. Continuous programs were pulled off in the gymnasium, swimming pool, large hall and in the boys lobby. Many prospective members were present and the team workers were active.

One feature this year is the interest taken by certain leading firms. The directors of the Commercial Press have offered to pay half the fees of all employees who desire to join the Association and a club of over fifty have come in on this basis. The standing of the teams at 8 p.m. on the 31st was as follows:

Points
Motor Car—Capt. B. C. Zao... 1,971
Railway—Capt. K. S. Lee... 1,968
Tramway—Capt. C. C. Nieh... 1,911
Monorail—Capt. K. M. Wong... 900
Steamer—Capt. K. F. Chang... 856
Balloon—Capt. C. L. Chen... 734
Airship—Capt. K. C. Ling... 622
Motorcycle—Capt. S. S. Chow... 601
Bicycle—Capt. Z. S. Zee... 571
Submarine—Capt. H. C. Chow... 456
It is expected that a large number of points will be pulled out tomorrow and registered. The final results will be announced in the Association auditorium as soon after 8 p.m. tomorrow as they can be figured.

The individual competition is proving to be a very warm one. It is anyone's race at the present time. Those who have secured over 100 points are:

1	K. M. Wong	482
2	C. C. Nieh	456
3	S. Z. Zee	338
4	H. C. Chow	247
5	K. S. Lee	231
6	P. Z. Zao	204
7	C. L. Chen	204
8	T. K. Chen	162
9	M. T. Chang	150
10	L. T. Yuen	140
11	K. F. Chang	130
12	S. Y. Wang	130
13	O. S. Lee	114
14	O. Z. Lee	108
15	Y. H. Wong	108
16	Walter Chen	104
17	B. Y. Woo	103
18	S. B. Ing	102
19	S. S. Chow	102
20	C. T. Bao	102



41, RUE MASSENET Tael 4,000 Down

Will buy this attractive residence. The balance of the purchase price may be paid by easy instalments.

THIS BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

has three spacious rooms on the ground floor, opening South on to a broad veranda. Two large bedrooms have adjoining tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets connected with a septic tank. A third bedroom or sitting room forms a comfortable and attractive arrangement.

The Kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with sinks, shelves, tables, cupboards, etc. and a modern kitchen range supplies hot water to all parts of the house. This house is now

Open for Inspection.

The garden has ample space for flower beds, two tennis courts, garage, etc.

The locality is the best and healthiest in Shanghai.

China Realty Co., Ltd.
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FREE AIR AND SERVICE

- There is no one thing more important in the care of tyres than to keep them inflated properly.
- Our automatic electric air-compressor, under the personal supervision of our Foreign Rubber Expert, will inflate your tyres to the exact pressure necessary, free-of-charge, and without any obligation to you.
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- Cars can be driven right up to our Vulcanizing Department.

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"REX" FOOTWEAR

Is The High Water Mark of British Shoe Building

You can pay more money but you cannot obtain boots of smarter shapes or more comfortable fittings, made from better quality leathers or of better finish than REX FOOTWEAR.

We are showing a complete and most up-to-date stock of this high class British footwear in carefully selected shapes, that combine not only style but durability and comfort. There are shoes for the young man who must have the very newest and most exclusive styles, whilst there is unlimited selection of shoes for every day wear and those who place comfort before appearance will find their requirements have been well studied. Rex footwear is obtainable in black and brown. Sizes and half sizes.

\$10.50

Pair

"COBRA" POLISHES

The best for Rex Shoes, double set of black and brown in tin.

\$1.25

"IMPERATOR"

Golf Shoes

Are made from solid leather, tanned in the old fashioned way that produces finish and durability. Golf Shoes to be perfect must be waterproof, comfortable, and of good stout leather. Emperor Golf Shoes are this and more, and the price is only

\$11.50

R. N. O. WATERPROOFING OIL

Specially imported for shooting and golfing shoes.

75 cts. tin.

"ORIENT" FOOTWEAR

Solid Leather British Built Shoes

"Orient" Boots and Shoes, are made specially for us in one of the biggest and most up-to-date Factories in Great Britain; they are made from carefully selected skins of even texture, the soles are of well tanned leather that will stand constant and hard service, the shapes are the newest and most comfortable styles for present wear. Next time you buy shoes you owe it to your pocket to see these and prove for yourself the wonderful value they offer.

\$7.50 Pair

"ORIENT" FOOTWEAR

Is obtainable in both Boots and Shoes, in black and brown, sizes and half sizes and in a shape suitable for every foot. No foot too difficult to fit.

"REGAL" FOOTWEAR

The Footwear that America is Proud of and Shanghai Appreciates

Nowhere in Shanghai can such a complete range of mens first grade American Shoes be seen as we are at present showing in our boot department, Regal Shoes are noted throughout the world for their sterling qualities. The shapes are always the very smartest and comprise models not obtainable in any other make. We have at present some particularly attractive fancy top boots that will appeal to all who insist on the very newest, but if you are looking for something not so distinctive but at the same time—elegant and dressy you will be sure to find it amongst this collection. We can fit any foot with both Black and Brown in boots and shoes, for we stock sizes and half sizes.

"REGAL" DRESS SHOES

If you want to feel your feet are correctly shod next time you wear your dress suit, let us fit them with a pair of the new Regal Plumps in Patent-Calf or dull Calf.

\$12.50

\$12.50 Pair

Jerry

There Might Be A Profit In It That Way

By Hoban



U.S. PREPARED; NAVY BIG ENOUGH, SAYS KITCHIN

'All Talk of Our Defenseless Condition Pure Tommyrot' He Declares

SECOND ONLY TO BRITISH

'When People Begin to Pay They Will Realize What Program Means'

Kingston, N. C., November 20.—Congressman Claud Kitchin today issued a statement to papers in his district in which he charged that the people of the country have been alarmed by false representations of the Navy League and "other militarists."

He declares the United States navy is second only to Great Britain's and is far superior to the German or French.

The present programme of the Administration exceeds greatly that which was proposed by Hobson and Gardiner last year, and if carried out will exceed the combined increases of all the navies of the world in any single year history, continues Mr. Kitchin. He maintains that there is a perfect understanding and sincere mutual regret between himself and the President.

"All the talk and writings about our utter helplessness, our dangerous unpreparedness, our defenceless condition, is pure tommyrot," the Democratic House leader says.

Building World's Strongest Navy.

"The fact is, we have built and are building the strongest and most powerful navy in the world. Of twenty of Germany's battleships

listed by our navy year book, sixteen are not able to go more than 1,000 miles from base to engage in naval warfare.

"Not one of the sixteen can carry coal enough to go from Hamburg to within 500 miles of New York and return.

"The Oregon, which some of our naval experts say is obsolete, the Indiana and Massachusetts also, in every characteristic of a fighting ship, are far superior to any of the twenty German battleships listed by our year book. Four of the German ships listed by our ear book as dreadnoughts, are in reality not dreadnoughts.

"Of the big guns of the ships we have 284, while Germany has only 194. We are prepared."

Mr. Kitchin speaks of the "terrible burden of taxation," and says the Treasury is unable to stand the increase.

"No man in the Administration or in the Ways and Means Committee has yet been able to solve the problem of this enormous increase of revenue. When the people begin to pay the taxes for this enormous increase they will then perhaps realize what the programme means."

Couldn't Land on Our Coasts

Our coast defenses are as good as any in the world, Mr. Kitchin says. "It would be impossible for Germany or any other country to ever bombard or land a soldier on our coast, provided we are equipped with mines and submarines. With these we are rapidly equipping ourselves."

The statement says that the New York Herald, in a "purported interview by its Washington correspondent with me" printed a story on November 10, which was "a pure fabrication, a deliberate falsehood, manufactured in the Herald's office in New York."

The Herald, "whose owner years ago abandoned his country to live in Paris and who by cable from Paris dictates its policy, has," Mr. Kitchin alleges, "been fighting the Democratic Party nearly twenty years. I never made a reference in the remotest way

to the sentiment in my district or to the folks back home."

"Having the approval of my judgment and conscience, after mature study and thought, and impelled by a sense of duty, I take the step, mattering not the consequence, politically or otherwise to myself," the statement concludes.

Ford Gives a Million To Canadian War Loan

Ottawa, November 22.—Complete success of the \$50,000,000 5 per cent. Canadian war loan offered today by

the Finance Minister is assured by the returns received at 3 o'clock.

Among the subscribers are Henry Ford, \$1,000,000; Imperial Oil Company (Canadian branch of Standard Oil Company), \$1,000,000; Canadian Banks, \$25,000,000; Canadian Life Insurance Companies, \$10,000,000;

City of Winnipeg, \$2,000,000; City of Ottawa, \$500,000; citizens of Ottawa, \$500,000.

Tomorrow's returns are expected to show the loan largely oversubscribed. The Governor General was the first subscriber, but the Banks pay only 3 per cent. interest.

amount of his subscription was not disclosed.

The loan is offered at 97½, payable 1925 at the principal Canadian cities. Canadian banks and the Government Post Office Savings Banks pay only 3 per cent. interest.

Anything That's HEINZ Is Safe To Buy

The one aim in the preparation of

"HEINZ 57 VARIETIES"

is to make the very best possible



The fruits and vegetables are obtained in those places where climate and soil unite to produce the highest types. The Heinz methods are the result of more than forty-five years' experience. Their products are pure beyond a doubt—they more than meet the

Pure Food Laws—and their standards of cleanliness are attested by more than 50,000 visitors who inspect the main plant at Pittsburgh every year.

"HEINZ 57 VARIETIES"

of Foods, Sauces, Relishes, and Condiments are made in the Cleanest, Largest, and Best-Equipped Pure Food Establishment of its kind in the world.



More than sixty medals awarded at St. Louis, Chicago, Paris, Buffalo, Charleston, Portland, Brussels, Jamestown, and other important Expositions.

SOME OF THE HEINZ PRODUCTS:

Apple Butter
Plum Butter
Peach Butter
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Jellies
Mixed Fruit Preserves
Fruit Preserves
Preserves
Grape Fruit Marmalade
Plum Pudding
Euchred Figs
East Indian Chutney
Mincemeat

India Relish
Horse-Radish
Prepared Mustard
Powdered Mustard
Mustard Dressing
Mustard Ketchup
Tomato Ketchup
Tomato Chutney
Tomato Relish
Cream of Tomato Soup
Cream of Pea Soup
Cream of Celery Soup
Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce

Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce (Vegetarian)
Plain Pork and Beans
Baked Red Kidney Beans
Sauerkraut with Pork
Spaghetti (a l'Italienne)
Mandarin Sauce
Gold Medal Sauce
"57" Sauce
Mushroom Ketchup
Walnut Ketchup
Pepper Sauce
Pickles (Various)
Pickled Walnuts

Sour Midget Gherkins
Preserved Sweet Pickles
Euchred Pickle
Sweet Midget Pickles
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Onions (Various)
Select Queen Olives
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Stuffed Olives
Manzanilla Stuffed Olives
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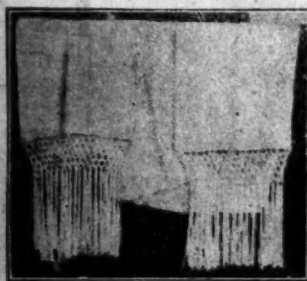
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Size: 8 Ft. x 1 Ft. 9 inches.
Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

CHENG TU SCARF.

(The Marco Polo Scarf).

Made of beautiful Crepe de Chine. It is elegant, refined and clean. A better present you could not choose. It's a gift she'll never refuse.

Price Prepaid: \$3.75.
Postage & duty Free.

WIDLER and COMPANY,
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.



A Happy New Year

R. N.

The Fringes Of The Fleet ☐ Submarines

By Rudyard Kipling

The ships destroy us above
And ensure us beneath.
We rise, we lie down, and we move
In the belly of death.
The ships have a thousand eyes
To mark where we come,
And the birth of a seaport dies
When our blow gets home.

I was honored by a glimpse into this veiled life in a boat which was merely pin-pointing between trips. Submarines are like cats. They never tell "who they were with last night," and they sleep as much as they can. If you board a submarine off duty you generally see a perspective of fore-shortened fatish men laid all along. The men say that except at certain times it is rather an easy life, with relaxed regulations about smoking, calculated to make a man put on flesh. One requires well-padded nerves. Many of the men do not appear on deck throughout the whole trip. After all, why should they if they don't want to? They know that they are responsible in their department for their comrades' lives as their comrades are responsible for theirs. What's the use of flapping about? Better lay in some magazines and cigarettes.

When we set forth there had been some trouble in the faraway, and a mixed neutral, whose misfortune all bore with exemplary calm, was careened on a shoal near by.

"Suppose there are more mines knocking about?" I suggested.

"We'll hope there aren't," was the soothing reply. "Mines are all Joss. You either hit 'em or you don't. And if you do, they don't always go off. They scrape along-side."

"What's the etiquette then?"

"Shut off both propellers and hope."

We were dodging various craft down the harbor when a squadron of trawlers came out on our beam, at that extravagant rate of speed which unlimited Government coal always leads to. They were led by an ugly, upstanding, black-headed buccaneer with twelve-pounders.

"Ah! That's the King of the Trawlers. Isn't he carrying dog, too? Give him room!" one said.

We were all in the narrow harbor mouth together.

"There's my youngest daughter. Take a look at her!" someone hummed as a punctilious navy cap slid by on a very near bridge.

"We'll fall in behind him. They're going over to the neutral. Then they'll sweep. By the bye, did you hear about one of the passengers in the neutral yesterday. He was taken off, of course, by a destroyer, and the only thing he said was: 'Twenty-five time I've insured, but not this time.' 'Ang it!'"

The trawlers lunged ahead toward the forlorn neutral. Our destroyer nipped past us with that high-shouldered, terrier-like pouncing action of the newer boats, and went ahead. A tramp in ballast, her propeller half out of water, threshed along through the shallow haze.

"Lord! What a shot!" somebody said enviously. The men on the little deck looked across at the slow-moving silhouette. One of them, a cigarette behind his ear, smiled at a companion.

Then we went down—not as they go when they are pressed (the record, I believe, is 50 ft. in 30 seconds from top to bottom), but gently, to an orchestra of appropriate sounds, roarings, and blowings, and after the orders, which come from the commander alone, after silence and peace.

"There's the bottom. We bumped at fifty-fifty-two," he said.

"I didn't feel it."

"We'll try 'em in. Watch the gauge, and you'll see it flick a little." The practice of the Art.

It may have been so, but I was more interested in the faces, and above all the eyes, all down the length of her. It was to them, of course, the simplest of maneuvers. They dropped into gear as no machine could; but the training of years and the experience of the year leaped up behind those steady eyes under the electric, in the shadow of the tall motors, between the pipes and the curved hull, or glued to their special gauges. One forgot the bodies altogether—but one will never forget the eyes or the ennobled faces. One man I remember in particular. On deck his was no more than a grave, rather striking countenance, cast in the unmistakable petty officer's mould. Below, as I saw him in profile handling a vital control, he looked like the Doge of

Venice; the Prior of some stately-ruled monastic order; an old-time Pope—anything that signifies trained and stored intellectual power utterly and aesthetically devoted to some vast impersonal end. And so with a much younger man; who changed into such a monk as Frank Dicksee used to draw. Only a couple of torpedomen, not being in gear for the moment, read an illustrated paper. Their time did not come till we went up and got to business, which meant firing at our destroyer, and I think, keeping out of the light of friend's torpedoes.

The attack and everything connected with it is solely the commander's affair. He is the only one who gets any fun at all—since he is the eye, the brain, and the hand of the whole—this single figure at the periscope. The second in command heaves sighs, and prays that the dummy torpedo (there is less trouble about live ones) will go off all right, or he'll be told about it. The others wait and follow the quick run of orders. It is, if not a convention, a fairly established custom that the commander shall inferentially give his world some idea of what is going on. At least, I only heard of one man who says nothing whatever, and doesn't even wriggle his shoulders when he is on the sight. The others soliloquize, etc., according to their temperament; and the periscope is as revealing as golf.

Submarines nowadays are expected to look out for themselves more than at the old practice, when the destroyers walked circumspectly. We dived and circled under water for a while, and then rose for a slight—something like this: "Up a little—up! Up still! Where the deuce has he got to? Ah! (Half a dozen orders as to helm and depth of descent, and a pause broken by a drumming noise somewhere above, which increases and passes away.) That's better! Up again! (This refers to the periscope.) Yes. Ah. No, we don't think. All right! Keep her down, damn it! Um! That ought to be nineteen knots. Dirty trick! He's changing speed. No, he isn't. He's all right. Ready forward there! (A valve sputters and drips, the torpedo-men crouch over their tubes and nod to themselves. Their faces have changed now.) He hasn't spotted us yet. We'll just—(more helm and depth orders, but specially helm)—"Wish we were working a beam-tube. No, no! mind! Up! (A last string of orders.) Six hundred, and he doesn't see us! Fire!"

The dummy left; the second in command cocked one ear and looked relieved. Up we rose; the wet air and spray spattered through the hatch; the destroyer swung off to retrieve the dummy.

"Careless brutes, destroyers are," said one officer. "That fellow nearly walked over us just now. Did you notice?"

The commander was playing his game out over again—stroke by stroke. "With a beam-tube I'd have strafed him amidship," he concluded.

"Why didn't you then?" I asked.

There were loads of shiny reasons, which reminded me that we were at war and cleared for action, and that the interlude had been merely play.

A companion rose along side and wanted to know whether we had seen anything of her dummy.

"No. But we heard it," was the sort answer.

I was rather annoyed, because I had seen that particular daughter of destruction on the stocks only a short time ago, and here she was grown up and talking about her missing children!

In the harbor again, one found more submarines, all patterns and makes and sizes, with rumors of yet

more and larger to follow. Naturally their men say that we are only at the beginning of the submarine. We shall have them presently for all purposes.

The Man and the Work

Now here is a mystery of the Service. A man gets a boat which for two years becomes his very self. His morning hope, his evening dream.

His joy throughout the day. With him is a second in command, an engineer, and some others. They prove each other's souls habitually every few days, by the direct test of peril, till they act, think, and ensure as a unit, and with the boat.

That commander is transferred to another boat. He tries to take with him if he can, which he can't, as many of his other selves as possible. He is pitched into a new type twice the size of the old one, with three times as many gadgets, an unexplored temperament and unknown leanings. After his first trip he comes back clamoring for the head of her constructor, of his own second in command, his engineer, his cox, and a few other ratings.

They for their part wish him dead on the beach, because, last commission with So and So nothing ever went wrong anywhere. A fortnight later you can remind the commander of what he said, and he will deny every word of it. She's not, he says, so very wise—things considered, barring her five-ton torpedo-dericks, the abominations of her wireless, and the tropical tempera-

ture of her beer-lockers. All of which signifies that the new boat has found her soul, and her commander would not change for battle-cruisers.

Therefore, that he may remember he is the Service and not a branch of it, he is after certain seasons shifted to a battle-cruiser, where he lives in a blaze of admirals and alouettes, responsible for vast decks and cryptic-like flats, a student of extended above-water tactics, thinking in tens of thousands of yards instead of his modest but deadly three to twelve hundred.

And the man who takes his place straight-way forgets that he ever looked down on great rollers from a sixty-foot Bridge under the whole breadth of heaven, but crawls and climbs and dives through conning-towers with those same waves wet in his neck, and when the cruisers pass him, tearing the deep open in half a gale, thanks God he is not as they are, and goes to bed beneath their distracted keels.

Expert Opinions

"But submarine work is cold-blooded business."

(This was at a little session in a green-curtained "wardroom" cum owner's cabin.)

"Then there's no truth in the yarn."

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that you can feel when the torpedo's going to get home?" I asked.

"Not a word. You sometimes see it get home, or miss, as the case may be. Of course, it's never your fault if it misses. It's all your second-in-command."

"That's true, too," said the second. "I catch it all round. That's what I am here for."

"And what about the third man?"

There was one aboard at the time. "He generally comes from a smaller boat, to pick up real work—if he can suppress his intellect and doesn't talk 'last commission.'"

The third hand promptly denied the possession of any intellect, and was quite dumb about his last boat.

"And the men?"

"They train on, too. They train each other. Yes, one gets to know 'em about as well as they get to know us. Up top-side, a man can take you in—take himself in—for months; for half a commission, p'rhaps. Down below he can't. It's all in cold blood—not like at the front, where they have something exciting all the time."

"Then bumping mines isn't exciting?"

"Not a little bit. You can't bump back at 'em. Even with a Zepp—"

"Oh, now and then," one interrupted, and they laughed as they explained.

"Yes, that was rather funny. One of our boats came up slap underneath a low Zepp. 'Looked for the sky, you know, and couldn't see anything except this fat, shining belly almost on top of 'em. Luckily, it wasn't the Zepp's sting! end. So our boat went to windward and kept just wash. There was a bit of a sea, and the Zepp had to work against the wind. (They don't like that.) Our boat sent a man to the gun. He was pretty well drowned, of course, but he hung on, choking and spitting, and held his breath, and

got in shots where he could. This Zepp was strafing bombs about for all she was worth, and—who was it?—Macartney, I think, potting at her between dives; and naturally all hands wanted to look at the performance, so about half the North Sea flopped down below and—oh, they had a Charlie Chaplin time of it! Well, somehow, Macartney managed to rip the Zepp a bit, and she went to leeward with a list on her. We saw her a fortnight later with a patch on her port side. Oh, if Fritz only fought clean, this wouldn't be half a bad show. But Fritz can't fight clean."

"And we can't do what he does—even if we were allowed to," one said.

"No, we can't. 'Tisn't done. We have to fish Fritz out of the water, dry him, and give him cocktails, and send him to Donnington Hall."

"And what does Fritz do?" I asked.

"He sputters and clicks and bows. He has all the correct motions, you know; but of course, when he's your prisoner you can't tell him what he really is."

"And do you suppose Fritz understands any of it?" I went on.

"No. Or he wouldn't have hesitated. This war was his first chance of making his name, and he chucked it all away for the sake of showin' off as a foul Cottastraffer."

And they talked of that hour of the night when submarines come to the top like mermals to get and give information; of boats whose business it is to fire as much and to splash about as aggressively as possible; and of other boats who avoid any sort of display—dumb boats watching and relieving watch, with their periscope just showing like a crocodile's eye, at the back of islands and the mouths of channels where something may some day move out in procession to its doom.

—Daily Telegraph.

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Ignoring Enormous Losses, Italians Keep Up Attacks On Hard-Pressed Goeritz

Flinds Semicircle Around Town Growing Closer and Pressure on Defenders Increasing in Battle Unsurpassed for Fierceness on Any Other Front. Trenches Fairly Smothered by Artillery Fire

No theater of the European war save for the battle front in the *Ossauas* has been kept so free from correspondents and outside observers as the Italian and Austrian. Mr. von Wiegand, however, has been permitted to visit this front.

By Karl H. von Wiegand
(Staff Correspondent New York World)

With the Austrian-Hungarian army on the Isonzo, Goeritz, November 16 (by courier to Vienna via Amsterdam, November 19).—Goeritz, one of the chief objective points of the Italian offensive on the Isonzo for the last five months, is now threatened with the fate of Arras and Ypres.

The fourth battle of Goeritz and its surrounding heights, which furnish the entering gateway to Italy's long hoped for invasion of Austria continues unabated with fierceness of fighting unsurpassed on any other front.

As nearly as I could judge from personal observations today within Goeritz itself, the Italian semicircle around the town appears to have become somewhat tighter and the pressure has increased upon the inferior Austrian-Hungarian forces which have been making a truly splendid, desperate defense of the town and have held firm for months against all attacks.

This is particularly true of the last few days since Gen. Cadorna had been making Goeritz more and more the center of his new movement.

Italians Attack Again and Again Despite Their Appalling Losses

With unshaken and unquestionable bravery Gen. Cadorna's troops show remarkable tenacity of purpose to attain this objective point in the face of what must be appalling losses, losses out of all proportion to the strategical value of the town.

Gen. Cadorna is fairly smothering the Austro-Hungarian positions with a fire of indescribable fierceness from his admirable artillery. He dashes his Italian legions again and again against the Austro-Hungarian trenches, pushing his attacks after each of his many repulses as though Goeritz were the Paris of Austria.

While as yet the situation remains in the main unchanged, the Italians in some cases have advanced their trenches literally foot by foot, until they are on the very edge, the outskirts, of the town.

Defenders Fight Doggedly

Men of half a dozen different languages, nationalities, make up the troops whose task is to hold Goeritz.

They are fighting with valor and dogged determination not to give way before the Italians. They are fighting in frequent hand to hand struggles with fierceness unsurpassed anywhere in this war.

For several hours today I watched the raging conflict from within Goeritz, getting a view that cannot be had in any other theatre of the war. Last night I came down from the Doberdo Plateau to the headquarters of Gen. W., commanding the corps of the sector which includes Goeritz.

Gen. W. is a typical soldier of the energetic, aggressive school, who considers no task given him as impossible. Ethnologically and in languages he has a kaleidoscopic corps of a little of everything in the empire. The manner in which he has welded this conglomeration of races and nationalities and tongues into so cohesive and effective a fighting unit that it has been able to withstand the shocks of the fierce Italian

charges upon his positions during all these months speaks volumes for him and his chief staff officer, Col. G., and his other officers.

It was raining torrents as I motored down from the plateau back of the lines into the valley. Gen. W. received me and suggested points of observation for the following day in and around Goeritz, and assigned one of his staff officers to take me there. He spoke with great respect for the fighting qualities of the Italians and paid a tribute to the bravery they were showing in charges upon his trenches, often in the face of certain death.

Berchtold Now An Aide

At dinner last night I met Count Berchtold, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is serving as aide de camp and despatch bearer to Gen. J., with the rank of Captain of Cavalry. In his natty gray uniform—revolver in belt—well setting off his trim, elastic figure, this suave, courtly statesman, with a peculiar, gracious bearing all his own that reminds one of old school diplomacy, makes a dashing cavalry officer in appearance.

The former Foreign Minister (before which he was Ambassador to Petrograd), who played such an important role for a time, now carries important despatches to division and brigade generals at the front in trusted to him by corps commanders. He seemed to be very popular with the officers of the staff.

During dinner Gen. W. arose and read a telegram announcing that the Emperor Francis Joseph had conferred a military decoration upon his former Foreign Minister for services in the field.

Berchtold, as the follower of Aehrenthal, who annexed Bosnia and

Herzegovina, inherited the latter's Austro-Hungarian policy with all its good and bad features. Whatever may be said about Berchtold's own policy, war has justified that portion of it representing his views for closed relations with Bulgaria as the strongest and most reliable nation for the central powers to tie to.

Incessant Night Cannonade

With the incessant night cannonade playing an accompaniment which made the building tremble and the windows rattle, dinner was followed by a violin and piano concert given by the artists in the messroom of staff headquarters.

Early morning again. In a pelting rain I started for Goeritz, accompanied by a staff officer. The road was a yellow streak of mud and water, through which batteries, artillery columns, empty ammunition caissons, wagon trains went splashing; thin files of men coming from the trenches, soaked to the skin, of worn out appearance and literally plastered to the neck with yellow mud until it would have been difficult to determine the original color of the uniform. Apparently they hadn't had a dry stitch on for days.

Two weeks of steady rains have almost drowned out the men in the trenches of the low ground. Austro-Hungarians and Italians suffering alike, with the difference that the Italians apparently are so superior in numbers that they are frequently relieved, which is not the case with the Austro-Hungarians.

Up to Hills in Water

There are places where the water in the trenches rises ankle deep, while in the trenches at the foot of the heights near the Isonzo, which catch the rush of the waters from the

slopes and the low ground, both sides are said to be up to their hips in the water.

Only the many thousand of war rheumatism cripples adequately can describe the morning aches and pains, the depression of days and weeks spent in soaked clothing.

Goeritz lies on the upper or northern corner of a triangular valley with the Isonzo running along at a right or west angle at the foot of Monte Podgora, which is between 900 and 1,000 feet high. Northward Monte Sabotino rises to a height of 2,000 feet. Eastward San Marco and other heights come to the edge of the town. Seven kilometers south are the slopes of Monte San Michele. Southwestward is the big Isonzo Valley, a rich, productive, veritable garden, now in the possession of the Italians.

Goeritz is a well-built town, characteristic of Northern Italy. It has a population of 30,000, chiefly Slavonians, of whom about 16,000 are still here. For several months these have had a spectacle day and night, for which many Americans would gladly pay \$100 to witness one hour.

Sees Battle From Height

Arras and Ypres do not compare, because here the conflict along the river, in the valley and on the mountain slopes can be observed closely from numerous vantage points with comparative safety. In the town and from a height of 5,000 feet I watched the conflict, but the Italians, evidently believing that artillery observers had been stationed there, placed several shells well, so that later I watched from a safer place, but one with an equally good viewpoint.

The rain had ceased, it was now partly clear. The Italian artillery was concentrating on the Austro-

Hungarian trenches on the northwest slope and top ridge on San Michele, evidently preparing the ground for another charge. At the same time the Austro-Hungarian guns were centering upon Italian trenches but a few hundred feet further down to discourage such an attempt. Visible in detail even to the naked eye, powerful glasses brought the whole scene up very close.

A knob named the Mountain of Corpses, because of the heaps of dead there, was smoking like Vesuvius. White shrapnel, huge darker clouds of the 30 and 25 centimeter Italian shells wreathed the slope of the ridge in white and black.

"My God, what hell is there now. How can human beings survive that? What heroes there are over there."

Italians Fire Five to One

A staff officer made these exclamations between gritted teeth and barely suppressed excitement. To the left of us Austrian heavy howitzer batteries were firing salvo after salvo, but the Italians were firing more than five times to every one for their enemies. The Italians appear to have an inexhaustible supply of shells and shrapnel.

Gen. Cadorna is sacrificing thousands to gain possession of San Michele, and the Austrians and Hungarians are hanging to it with toes and teeth.

To the southwestward end of the town the Italians have advanced their trenches to within 200 yards of the outskirts of Goeritz. The thick chestnut forests of the Podgora slopes, less than a mile from me, have been razed by the shell fire until there is little left of the trees. Gen. Cadorna's trenches are still on the opposite side of the height, where the Italians are making a fight only second to that on San Michele for the possession of the top

of Podgora, which is the key to Goeritz itself.

Podgora is held by the Dalmatians, arch enemies of the Italians, and (Continued on Page 7)

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can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indigestion. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

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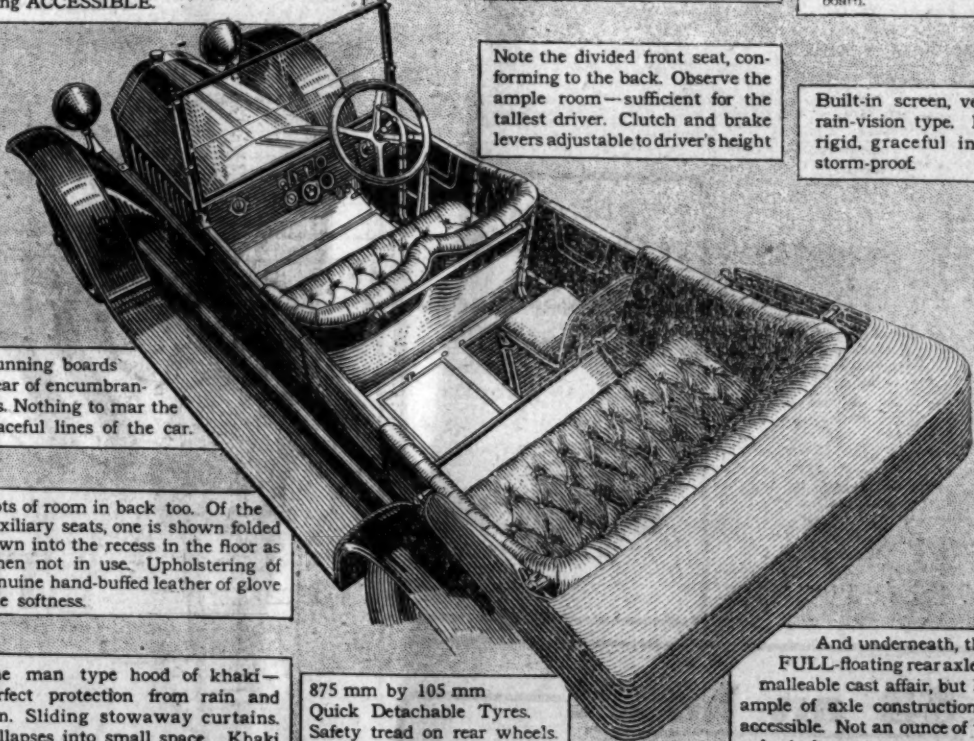
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Ignoring Losses Italians Attack

(Continued from Page 6)

cool, phlegmatic, steady Slavs, very much like the Russians. Against these men the shock of the Italian charges have recoiled again and again.

Joining them in this, which with San Michele are the most nerve racking and vital points on the Isonzo line, calling for incredible endurance and fighting qualities, is the famous Deutschmeister Regiment, one of the most famous fighting units of the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Betrayed by Deserter.
The Austro-Hungarian trenches at San Florian are separated from these by perhaps 300 yards. It is comparatively quiet there this morning. It was at Florian that the Italian brigade headquarters in a school-house and the ammunition depot immediately back of the headquarters were betrayed by a deserter and were caught with a salvo from Austro-Hungarian batteries. The series of explosions continued for hours afterward, I was told.

Below Goeritz, where the Italian line crosses the Isonzo and finds a firm hold on the edge of the plateau, the Italians have thrown pontoons across the river. They are in plain sight and the glasses bring them so near that one can see persons crossing the bridge. The bridge is under a heavy fire from the Austro-Hungarian batteries, as is the Austro-Hungarian bridge further upstream above Podgora under the Italian guns.

Drivers of ammunition or other wagons stand up and ply their whips upon their horses as they dash across. Little white cloudlets burst around the bridges but they have won their race. So the game of tag with Death goes on, hour after hour, over both bridges.

A Fascinating Spectacle.
Northward the majestic snow covered Dolomites and Tyrolean Alps loom high above all hills and mountains and echo the thunder roll of the big guns. I have become somewhat blasé of pictures of the front, but this fascinating spectacle of the fourth battle for the possession of Goeritz is one of the like of which no other front presents.

Over the houses the "ping king" of bullets are often heard, especially now that the trenches are so close. Children are playing in the yards and in the streets. People go about the little business that is left them. The schools and a considerable number of the cafes are closed. But the center of the town so far is comparatively little damaged. A few shells have fallen there destroying a number of buildings but doing no extensive damage.

Some churches are said to have been fired on and their steeples shot away, but I also saw several churches apparently unharmed. To the south-westerly end of the town, at the foot of Podgora, where the Italian trenches come so close, the town is quite badly shot to pieces. I was told that about 500 houses and buildings have been destroyed or burned by Italian shell fire. Even around the heights of the town an old castle on one of the highest points where the Italians felt with their artillery for observation posts stands undamaged, as do the houses around it. People are living in them. I entered several and found children sitting almost on the stoves, trying to keep warm.

Part of the Town Closed.
The section of the town subject to an enfilading fire from the Italians has been closed. I am informed that fifty-eight civilians were killed there and sixty wounded by Italian shells, but so far not a single soldier. The indignation found in all towns between the lines or directly on the line, as Goeritz now is, where one or the other side has

Saw the Carmania Sink German Raider



Capt. Fritz Falkenberg

New York, Nov. 22.—Capt. Fritz Falkenberg, of the S.S. Berwind, on the witness stand in the government's case against Karl Buenz and other officers of the Hamburg-American line, charged with filing false manifests in an attempt to coal and provision German sea raiders, told how from the bridge of the Berwind he saw the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania sink the German raider Kap Trafalgar in a two hour battle, after the Berwind had delivered a cargo worth more than \$75,000 to the German.

dropped shells, also is found in Goeritz against the Italians. There is also high feeling throughout Austro-Hungary over the firing into Goeritz. Without wishing to excuse the Italians, I must say from personal observation that in view of the fact that the Italians could soon destroy the town if they so desired

to bring it directly under their guns, I did not get the impression that Gen. Cadorna so far is following any deliberate plan to raze the town with his artillery.

I could not help but think that the Italians had made some efforts up to the present time to avoid the destruction of Goeritz, otherwise more than 15,000 persons—its population—could not have remained there so long, although it is true that some of them live in cellars.

There appears to be no great fear among the people. When the shells fall, I am told, children scramble for fragments to keep as souvenirs. A major of artillery, who joined us, declared, "We Austrians have no guns in Goeritz itself."

Should the conflict which is now raging on the south, west, and north, and at one place on the outskirts be extended into the town itself, then Goeritz may suffer the fate of Arras and Ypres.

35 Drawings of War

The most strikingly symbolic conceptions of what war is that I have ever seen are contained in a series of thirty-five startling drawings embodying the ideas, thoughts, results, experiences, on many battlefields of Major Gen. Dr. Gustav Weil, chief surgeon of this corps. He showed the drawings to me when I returned to corps headquarters this evening.

The central idea is "Death's" seething, satirical, ironical utterances; the folly embodied of peoples and nations going to war. The drawings were made by well-known artists under the direction of the Major General. Inverses and sketches show the peoples of the world as the puppets of "Death"; that there is but one victory in wars and that that victory is "Death's" own. The last picture shows the rough crosses of uncountable graves on battlefields so far as the eye can reach representing the dead of all wars since history began. In the foreground the weary figure "Death" is sitting on the grave of the present conflict, tears of blood coming from the eyelids, sockets shed by death itself in its intense pathos and sorrow for foolish humanity—a sorrow which the figure "Death" feels for the first time since the world existed.

The pictures have created a sensation wherever they have been seen, even in the navy. Tomorrow I will motor down back of the lines of Trieste.

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New York, November 22.—Beautiful British stewardesses, in white service coats and blue uniform skirts, is the future painted for the American liner St. Paul yesterday by Chief Steward William Reen, who expects twenty-five or thirty of his young unmarried stewards will be

drafted for army duty when the ship returns to Liverpool.

"What'll I do if more than a score of young women come pounding at my cabin door in the morning for orders?" asked the chief, ruefully. "I guess I'll have to hire a husky woman boss for 'em. My nerves would give way."

Conscription may begin in England November 30. On the last trip all of Reen's stewards, who are British subjects, registered at the War Office, he says, and were classified.

"Still, the girls may do all right as waitresses in the dining saloons," mused Reen, "provided they get their sea legs. Lord deliver me from sea-sick stewardesses!"

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Company	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 4	10 P.M.	Vancouver	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.
16	10 P.M.	Seattle	Monteagle	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.
21	10 P.M.	Vancouver	Sado Maru	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.
28	10 P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.
30	6:30 P.M.	Seattle	Chiyu Maru	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.
31	10 P.M.	San Francisco	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.
1	10 P.M.	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.
18	10 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Hayley	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Company	Agents
Jan 3	8 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
4	9:30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikago Maru	Jap.	Akamatsu	N. Y. K.
5	10:30 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
6	11:30 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Porto Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
7	1 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Kanaga Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
8	1:30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikago Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Company	Agents
Jan 5	11 A.M.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flynn	B. & S.
8	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
9	11 A.M.	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
10	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Sowa Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
11	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
12	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Porto Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
13	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Chikago Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
14	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Novara	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
15	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
16	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Porto Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
17	11 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Chikago Maru	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Company	Agents
Jan 2	11 A.M.	Takao, Formosa	Koboku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
2	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
3	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
4	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
5	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
6	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
7	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
8	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
9	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
10	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
11	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
12	11 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chowchow	Br.	Owen	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Company	Agents
Jan 2	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
2	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
3	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
4	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
5	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
6	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
7	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
8	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
9	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
10	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
11	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
12	10:00 P.M.	W.H.W. C'fco, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Company	Agents
Jan 2	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
4	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
9	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	11 A.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Perth
Jan 1	Ningpo	Chikago Maru	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Jan 1	Japan	Porto Maru	1042	Jap.	Larsen	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	980	Jap.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 1	Swatow	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	Tientsin, Dairen	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
Jan 1	Hankow, etc.	Atsuta Maru	1785	Jap.	Seller	J. M. & Co.
Jan 1	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kosakari	J. M. & Co.
Jan 1	Japan	Chikago Maru	2221	Jap.	Voshikawa	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	Dairen	Chikago Maru	1229	Br.	Hayley	N. Y. K.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BB	Dec. 2	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	2213	17	218	Fowl
BB	Dec. 1	Cebu	Albatross	Am. g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
BB	Dec. 1	Yokohama	Albatross	Am. g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton
BB	Dec. 1	Yokohama	Albatross	Am. g-b.	860	2	40	Strait
BB	Dec. 1	Yokohama	Albatross	Am. g-b.	100	2	30	Goos
BB	Dec. 1	Yokohama	Albatross	Am. g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat T. T. T. are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Company	Agents
For London, etc.					
Nov. 3	Carnarvonshire	Nov. 3			
Nov. 21	City of Bombay	Nov. 21			
Oct. 31	Fushimi Maru	Oct. 31			
Nov. 25	Glenlogan	Nov. 25			
Oct. 13	Glenlogan	Oct. 13			
Dec. 18	Harima Maru	Dec. 18			
Nov. 14	Hirano Maru	Nov. 14			
Dec. 12	Kamo Maru	Dec. 12			
Dec. 26	Kashima Maru	Dec. 26			
Nov. 28	Katori Maru	Nov. 28			
Dec. 14	Kioto	Dec. 14			
Dec. 18	Lycan	Dec. 18			
Nov. 27	Mentor	Nov. 27			
Nov. 18	Nagoya	Nov. 18			
Nov. 25	Ningchow	Nov. 25			
Dec. 31	Peleus	Dec. 31			
Dec. 8	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8			

For Marseilles, etc.

Polynesian Dec. 8

For Bombay

Namur** Dec. 12

Nankin** Dec. 26

Sardinia** Nov. 29

For Vancouver, etc.

Aki Maru Dec. 5

Chicago Maru Dec. 5

Hawaii Maru Nov. 20

Hazel Dollar Nov. 23

Monteagle Dec. 13

Shidzuoka Maru Nov. 16

Shimpo Maru Dec. 10

Tamba Maru Dec. 19

Yokohama Maru Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V. Nov. 9

Inverclyde Nov. 28

Saint Bede Nov. 13

For San Francisco, etc.

Manila Maru Dec. 24

Panama Dec. 16

Tacoma Oct. 4

Tatarrax Oct. 12

Tenyo Maru Dec. 3

For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.) Nov. 4

Madala Nov. 24

Yeddo Nov. 22

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Sailed *Due

Alcinous Jan. 1 Feb. 3

Atreus Dec. 11 Jan. 21

Atsuta Maru Nov. 22 Jan. 2

Fushimi Maru Jan. 15 Feb. 25

Helenus Nov. 27 Jan. 5

Hirano Maru Jan. 29 Mar. 10

Hysan Nov. 13 Jan. 8

Karmala Dec. 11 Jan. 27

Kitano Maru Jan. 1 Feb. 11

Katori Maru Feb. 5 Mar. 24

Knight Companion Nov. 27 Jan. 12

Laertes Nov. 20 Jan. 4

Laomedon Dec. 18 Jan. 28

Miyazaki Maru Dec. 18 Jan. 28

Mongara Nov. 19 Jan. 13

Monmouthshire Jan. 10 Feb. 3

Nagoya Feb. 5 Mar. 23

Nellore** Dec. 16 Jan. 5

Nore Dec. 24 Feb. 10

Oopack Nov. 11 Jan. 15

Pinguey Dec. 3 Jan. 16

Priam Nov. 13 Jan. 9

Rhesus Dec. 26 Feb. 5

Sardinia** Dec. 30 Jan. 20

Telamachus Oct. 30 Jan. 5

Tottori Maru Nov. 18 Jan. 20

Yangtze Nov. 6 Jan. 2

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru Jan. 11 Feb. 8

Awa Maru Dec. 14 Jan. 11

Sado Maru Nov. 24 Jan. 9

Shidzuoka Maru Dec. 24 Jan. 20

Tamba Maru Jan. 25 Feb. 22

LEFT SYDNEY

Eastern Dec. 15 Jan. 12

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda Oct. 30 Jan. 10

City of Bristol Sept. 25 Jan. 6

City of Colombo Nov. 15 Jan. 25

Egremont Castle Oct. 16 Jan. 18

Indra Jan. 8

Kathlamba Oct. 15 Jan. 6

St. Patrick Oct. 15 Jan. 6

Welsh Prince Oct. 30 Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon Dec. 26 Jan. 27

Cordillere Dec. 12 Jan. 14

Portos Nov. 28 Jan. 1

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tongking Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru Dec. 18 Jan. 28

Mexico Maru Feb. 15

Panama Maru Jan. 16

Tenyo Maru Feb. 18

Tuscan Prince Nov. 5 Jan. 5

*Due date is approximate

**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangy, Capt. E. Lindstrom, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Talee Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

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A. LANDAU & Co.
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Auctioneers, Expert Valuers
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8257

International Import and Export Co.

No. 23, NANKING ROAD

To The Public: As President of
the above Company I wish to an-
nounce that it is wholly American;
its officers and stockholders are all
Americans and it represents none
but American concerns, which are
the following:

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and Provisioners, Chicago.
Supreme Condensed Milk,
Seattle.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.,
St. Louis.
St. Louis Brass Co., St. Louis.
Original Allegretti Chocolate
Cream Co., New York.
Luminous Unit Co., St. Louis.
Lake Breeze Motor Fan Co.,
Chicago.
National Motor Car Co., In-
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Long Distance Spark Plugs,
Indianapolis.
Miami Motor and Cycle Mfg.
Co., Merkle Motor Cycles,
Miami Motor Cycles, Middletown,
Ohio.
Pratt and Lambert Paint Co.,
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Yours Truly,

E. G. BRODE,

President.
8260

FOR SALE

If you have an old SEWING MACHINE
of any make, and wish to buy a
new one, we will make you a liberal
allowance for it.

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Febr. 1st, the second floor
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tions and redecoration.
This apartment is large, airy,
and one of the most comfort-
able in the downtown
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We offer the following goods in all
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low prices:

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129, North Soochow Road
(Near General Hospital)

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914)

The Public are hereby notified
that the third payment of interest
of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd
Year of the Chinese Republic
(1914) will fall due on the 31st
of December of this year. With
the exception of the detailed regu-
lations governing the payment of
interest of the said loan, which have
been published in the Government
Gazette and which have been printed
for the information of the
Public by all the establishments
authorised for the payment of
interest, the following important
points are hereby published for
general information:—

1. The date when the payment
of interest begins:
31st December, 1915.
2. The organs authorised for the
payment of interest:
a. All Magistrates' Yamen.
b. The Head and Branch
Offices of the Bank of China
and of the Bank of Com-
munications.
c. The reliable agents of the
above mentioned two banks.
d. All Maritime Customs
Offices.
3. The methods for the claiming
of interest:

The Public when claiming for
the interest must cut down the
matured coupons and proceed to
any of the above mentioned organs
with the said coupons. The said
organs after examining the said
coupons will then pay the interest
and retain the coupons so paid. But
the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and
of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut
down the coupons themselves, as
the said Bonds have to be examined
first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be
used as cash in payment of land tax.
The interest of the coupons is
expressed in terms of "big dollar"
and if it is required to be converted
into taels or copper cash, then the
rate of exchange for different
districts will be decided and posted
in conspicuous places by the various
Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read
over the detailed regulations
governing the payment of interest
which are obtainable at all author-
ised organs above mentioned.

8214

Willard
When You Press the Button—
You're entitled to good bright lights.
If you'll let us keep your storage battery in con-
dition you'll be sure of them.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO. Telephone 2686.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Law Offices of

ST. P. RUDINGER

Barrister-at-Law

Opened 1st January, 1916

42, Nanking Road

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 250

Service Publications (187/1, 188/1)

During the year 1916, the hereunder named publications of
the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration will be published in
the following foreign-printed newspapers in China:

- A. Time Table (abridged issue) in: The Peking Daily News,
Peking Gazette, Peking and Tientsin Times, Tageblatt fur Nord-
China, National Review, China Press; and in conjunction with
the Shanghai-Nanking Line time table in: L'Echo de Chine, North
China Daily News, Shanghai Times and Shanghai Mercury (the
connecting Tientsin-Pukow trains only).
- B. Occasional (numbered) Notifications in: The Peking Daily News,
Peking Gazette, Peking and Tientsin Times, Tageblatt fur Nord-
China, National Review, Deutsche Zeitung for China, North China
Daily News, China Press.

C. L. WONG,
Managing Director.
8250

THE SHANGHAI KLEBAN RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Thursday the
6th to Monday the 10th day of
January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.
8272

NOTICE

Tenders are hereby invited
for the lease of that well-known
pleasure resort at No. 2, Yu Yuen
Road, known as the "YU
YUEN GARDENS", including
its teahouses, rockeries, etc.,
from 1st January, 1915.

For conditions and particulars,
apply to

THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.
125, Szechuen Road.
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THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Notice to American Citizens and Residents of American Insular Possessions

American citizens and residents
of the insular possessions owing
allegiance to the United States are
notified that they should register at
the Consulate-General and renew
their registrations annually.

Persons who have not already
registered or renewed their registra-
tions within the past year should do
so at once.

Persons registered will be notified
in due time when their registrations
expire and require renewal.

C. E. GAUSS,
American Consul in Charge.
Shanghai, December 31, 1915.
8262

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hang-
chow, is the only establishment of its
kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to
make this hotel as comfortable in
winter as at any other time of the
year. Convalescents who need a
change of air will find in our hotel
very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm
rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our
establishment all conveniences on
their way up country. We are in a
position to supply them with fresh
stores and provisions and render them
efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.
7028

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HOUSE TO LET—Feb. 15,
1915. No. 67, ROUTE VALLON,
near French Park, containing three
rooms on ground floor, four bed-
rooms, three tiled bathrooms with
hot water installation, tiled kitchen
and pantry—four servants rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited.
8253

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Northern district, near Hongkew
Park, comprising flat of two rooms
with bathroom and kitchen, and
also large attic bedroom. Electric
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convenience and close to trams.
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teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply
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PRESS.
7921-D-11-T.F.

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sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
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1388

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14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
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19, North Szechuen Road, to let, a
whole flat, well-furnished; also one
small room. Excellent table.
8183-E.O.D.

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.
8265-J-31

IN Hongkew mobliert zu vermiet-
en schoues Frontzimmer mit
verandah und anliegenden badezim-
mer. Apply to Box 53, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8270-J-8

TO LET, exceptionally large
room, unfurnished, \$18 per month,
including light; will furnish if
necessary. Apply to Box 23, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8198-J-2

LARGE front sitting-room, with
bedroom, bathroom and enclosed
verandah attached. Large room,
bathroom attached. Excellent table,
6, Quinsan Gardens.
8183

Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens.
Swiss Establishment, nice com-
fortable rooms to let. Telephone
1946.
8160-J-5

TO LET, close to Astor House,
nicely-furnished bedroom and bath-
room. No boarders, telephone.
Rent \$40. Apply to Box 32, THE
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8217

DANCING

YOUNG PROFESSOR of Irish,
Morris, and Highland dancing
wants schools and pupils, evenings.
Will also exchange for lessons in
French. Apply to Box 50, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8261-J-6

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WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.
8278 J. 81

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by a newly-married
couple, a four-roomed house or flat
of 2 or 3 rooms, with bathroom and
kitchen. Unfurnished. Apply to
Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
8195-J-2

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Your Chance!

QUICK, EASY, BIG PROFITS

with the new

"Wonder Cannon"

Automatic Button Camera

By far the most attractive, speediest
and most reliable machine.

Takes and finishes button photos at
the rate of 6 a minute

NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

Anyone can operate it

Simple Safe-Sure

Complete outfit for making 100 photos
with brochures for same \$4.00, and 3/- for
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THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE CO.
Chicago buildings, Whitechapel
LIVERPOOL England.

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STENOGRAPHER wanted for
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employed and previous experience.
8258-J-2

SALESMAN WANTED. For a
neutral Export and Import house,
general line, Hardware, Piece-
goods, Provisions, Sundries, Paints,
&c. Must have established business
and good references. A good
proposition for the right man, who
can secure indent orders. Apply to
Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.
8280 J. 2.

WANTED: an ambitious, well-
educated foreign young man, with
initiative, organization ability, and
some business experience. Excellent
prospects for the right man. Apply
to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.
8274-J-4

WANTED an interpreter for an
American law office. Must have
first-class references and good
connections. Apply to Box 54,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8273-J-6

DRESSMAKING. Good fitter
for large establishment, outport,
required at once. Live in. Salary
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NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Encouraging Discoveries About TOBACCO

How the Amount of NICOTINE Can Be REDUCED and How Men May Soon Be Able To SMOKE ANY KIND OF LEAVES

an important bearing upon the whole tobacco-growing industry; upon the trade in cigars, cigarettes and pipe tobaccos; and, finally, upon the satisfaction of the man who smokes.

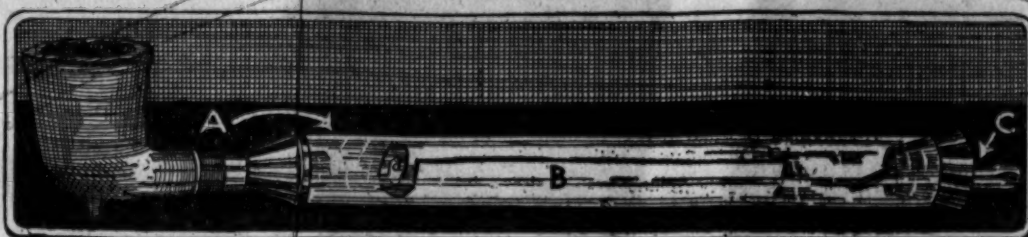
Now and then one meets a man who wants a strong cigar. But the general tendency is to a demand for mild tobaccos—i. e., tobaccos that contain a relatively small percentage of nicotine.

Hence certain recent experiments conducted by the Government Plant Bureau at Landsville, Pa., which have had for their object the breeding of new tobacco varieties "low" in nicotine. It is a mere business of selection through a series of seasons, the seeds used for planting being taken in every instance from plants whose leaves have proved on chemical analysis to contain the smallest percentage of the alkaloid.

Of course, for the smoker's purpose, this might be carried entirely too far. The experts might obtain varieties that contained almost no nicotine, but they would scarcely find a market. For it is nicotine that makes tobacco what it is—a nerve-soother and consolator.

Beginning with tobaccos that had 3½ per cent of nicotine, Dr. W. W. Garner (in charge of the experiments at Landsville) has reduced the percentage in three years, by the method described to 1.1-3. He has even obtained tobacco with not more than one-half of one per cent of nicotine; but this is too little to satisfy the average smoker.

A cigar that contains 3 per cent of nicotine is "strong." With less than 2 per cent it is "mild." For the first time, then, knowledge on this subject



One Way of Measuring the Amount of Nicotine in Tobacco Smoke.

To the stem of a pipe filled with tobacco is attached a glass tube (A) 22 inches long. Inside this tube is a roll 14 inches long of filter paper (B), moistened with sulphuric acid. At the outer end of the tube connection is made by means of a perforated cork and a smaller tube (C) with an exhaust pump. This pump draws the smoke through the tube just as a smoker would, and the nicotine is attracted by the acid-moistened paper. Analysis of the filter paper shows the amount of nicotine in the tobacco consumed.

is reduced to exact terms. But it should be clearly understood that the quality of a tobacco has nothing to do with its percentage of nicotine. A poor tobacco may have a high per cent of nicotine; a superior tobacco may have a low per cent; or it may be the other way round.

The case is exactly as with alcohol in wines. A fine wine may be "low" in alcohol; and a poor wine "high," or vice versa.

Nicotine is what chemists call an "alkaloid"—an organic compound peculiar to the tobacco plant.

Too much nicotine may act as a poison. When a person is not accustomed to it, the drug—for it is properly to be regarded as such—may produce rather disastrous effects. Hence the sufferings of the small boy from his first experiment with tobacco. Even the experienced smoker may suffer similarly if, after a long period of abstinence, he indulges in a couple of fairly strong cigars. Nicotine is a powerful heart-depressor, unless one is fortified against it by habit; the man feels as if death actually was reaching for him. He turns pale; a frightful faintness overcomes him, accompanied by a sensation of nausea; a cold sweat breaks out all over him.

Nicotine is harmless, and even beneficial, in moderate quantity. As a sedative, a nerve-soother, it is unequalled. Men suffering from mental or physical stress turn to it instinctively and find relief.

Excessive use of it, on the other hand, may irritate the nerves—may even engender chronic nervous troubles. It may interfere with the action of the heart. Too much nicotine (especially in the case of a cigarette smoker who inhales) may seriously affect the sight. It follows, then, that a mild tobacco is safer.

Nicotine, when chemically separated from the tobacco leaf, is a colorless liquid, indistinguishable, so far as appearance goes, from water. It is found in only one plant besides tobacco—a large shrub, known to botanists as *Duboisia hopwoodii*, that is native to the interior of Australia. The black tribes of that island continent have used it for centuries.

If any kind of vegetable matter be burned, the chief products of the combustion are water-vapor and carbonic acid gas. Other products are ammonia and tarry oils, which latter are themselves very complex compounds. Among the products of tobacco burning, however, is one that is peculiar to tobacco, and this is nicotine.

As already stated, it is the tarry oils that make the stain on little Johnny's handkerchief; the very small quantity of nicotine, being colorless, is invisible to the eye. But it is easy to understand that the lungs of a cigarette smoker who inhales must, in the course of time, become badly clogged with these waste products of combustion, and incidentally much nicotine is taken into his system. Being deposited in the lung-cells, through which the blood stream continually pours, the alkaloid is carried to all parts of the body, and the result is a slow poisoning.

Nicotine is what gives to tobacco its agreeable effect.

It is accompanied, in the leaf and in the cigar or cigarette, by at least five other related substances, in relatively minute quantities, one of which, called "pyridin," is a poison pure and simple. Pyridin, obtained from coal-tar, is used to "denature" alcohol; it has a very unpleasant smell.

Nicotine is the "habit-former" in tobacco, corresponding in this respect to the alcohol in whiskey. It is, indeed, a typical habit-forming drug—a species of "dope," if one chooses so to regard it, though relatively mild in its physiologic effects. The difficulty of giving up the tobacco habit, when once acquired, is well known.

Tobacco that has not been properly cured is rich in the tarry products above described. It is these that "bite" the tongue. The smoke of such tobacco is pungent and irritates the throat.

There are smokers who can make one cigar last a whole evening. It is a useful accomplishment, not only for economy's sake, but for the reason that the "slow smoker" absorbs comparatively little nicotine. The alkaloid is burned up and driven off in a gaseous state between puffs. On the other hand, a fast smoker is a great nicotine consumer.

It all goes back, then, to the original proposition that mild tobaccos are safest. That the popular taste tends in this direction is fortunate.

The breeding method adopted by Dr. Garner was extremely simple. Ten tobacco plants were taken to start with, and a leaf of each analyzed. The seeds of the plant that showed the least nicotine content were planted. From the resulting plants ten were picked out for analysis, and again the one poorest in nicotine was selected to furnish seed.

By this means in three years the percentage of nicotine was reduced to one-third of what it had been to begin with. Doubtless it could be brought down to a mere trace, or possibly to nothing at all, if that were deemed desirable.

The same method was worked in the opposite direction, to obtain varieties much richer in nicotine than any now cultivated. But these were not wanted for human consumption; they are to be utilized as a source of nicotine for bug-killing purposes. The alkaloid is a first-class insecticide.

It is thought that before long chemists will succeed in making nicotine by synthetic process from coal tar. When that comes about it ought to be practicable to convert almost any kind of leaves into satisfactory tobacco. Good cigars will become a cheap luxury, and the millennium of the smoker will have arrived.

Is This WHAT AILS YOUR PIANO?

THE trained musician has little trouble in keeping his piano in excellent tune. But the amateur pianist who just plays little snatches of this and that soon finds that some of the keys are in much better tune than others.

The fault is not always that of the piano tuner nor is it always due to the fact that the piano has been exposed to dampness or left in a strong draught of air. Usually it is because the amateur player doesn't use every key when he plays. The musician who plays merely for his own benefit and who is far from being a skilled pianist discovers that he plays better in some one key and consequently he selects all his music from that key. The true musician plays all keys and has no preference for any particular one.

If for any length of time we play almost entirely in one key, the notes which are not used are bound to produce a different sound from those which are used constantly.

The skilled musician runs his fingers lightly over the whole keyboard before starting any piece thus bringing all the notes into action. But the clumsy amateur usually starts without the slightest pretense

of a prelude or calling forth the different tones of the piano. No piano can be expected to keep long in perfect tune unless every key is used about as much as every other key. The well modulated instrument is the one whose notes all see equal amounts of service.

The piano, like the voice, must be evenly used to be perfect. Anyone who talks in a high pitched voice and only calls forth the high tones of his throat cannot expect to talk in a low, well-modulated voice when he never uses the low, soft strains. A cheap piano well taken care of will sound better if played by a musician who uses all the keys than a higher priced one which is only allowed to produce the tones of the single key which the amateur player can read best.

The only way to keep a piano in perfect tune is to use all the keys and try to give one as much use as the other. No sensible person can expect to use only a portion of the keyboard for six months and then find all the keys in the same condition. When only a part of the keys are exercised some of them will be true, but many will ring false, like a cracked voice which has never been taught to produce beautiful sounds.

Just Why Your BABY DOESN'T WALK SOONER

MANY parents believe that the reason a baby does not walk sooner is because his legs are not yet strong enough. The truth of the matter is that the bones and muscles in a baby's limbs are often developed sufficiently to permit walking long before he takes

his first step. The reason he does not walk as soon as he has the necessary physical strength is because there is no thinking brain to tell his muscles what to do.

At birth a baby's brain is far from being in as complete working order as the rest of his body. From a

year to eighteen months, and in some cases an even longer time must elapse before his brain is capable of directing conscious, voluntary movements such as walking.

Yawning when bored, moving the foot when tickled, coughing, sneezing, laughing, crying, squirming and other things a baby does are what are known as reflex actions. They are the responses to some imperceptible irritation of nerves ending in the spinal cord and are no indication of intelligence or a lack of it.

Walking and other voluntary movements can be accomplished only when a path of communication is established between the spinal cord where the reflex actions are controlled and the upper or thinking part of the brain. This path is known as the "pyramid path." It extends from the medulla oblongata at the top of the spinal cord to the cerebrum way up inside the skull.

When a baby is born this important life pathway is not yet open for traffic. The little nerve fibres which compose it are all in place but they are unable to transmit any messages between the upper and lower parts of the brain because they have not yet de-



Map of a Baby's Brain, the Black Portion Showing the Location of the "Pyramid Path" on Which Voluntary Movements Like Walking Depend. These Do Not Begin to Develop Until the Baby is Several Months Old and Are Not Complete Until the Fifth Year.

veloped their nerve-sheaths. The latter bear the same relation to the nerve-fibres as insulators do to electric wires.

Not until the beginning of a child's fifth year is the line of communication with his thinking brain in full operation. Before that time it is not only foolish but cruel to expect of a child anything involving will power.

Why a Great Many PLANTS SHOULD BE DESTROYED

THERE is a constant search throughout the world for plants which may become useful or ornamental to both. Florists are continually placing new and handsome flowers on the market, and many new types of vegetables are being found. At the same time science is continually finding plants which are useless and dangerous, and which should be destroyed, or prevented from spreading.

Some of our most noxious weeds have been imported from distant lands, and, strange as it may seem, these are the most rapid multipliers. Some of these weeds threaten to destroy our most valuable grasses for grazing. In a number of instances it has been found that horses and cattle are sometimes fatally injured by eat-

ing certain weeds.

One of the most dangerous of these weeds is the marihuana. It is found in many parts of Mexico, and is said to have recently made its appearance in the United States.

The habit of smoking this weed is indulged in by many Mexicans. Its dry leaves, either alone or mixed with tobacco, make the smoker wilder than a wild beast. The effects of the marihuana plant upon the smoker are worse than those of pulque or mescal. Three or four draughts of the smoke are enough to cause a slight headache. Later everything seems to be moving and finally there is a loss of the control of the mental faculties.

In the next stage of the intoxication troops of ferocious wild animals pass before the vision of the

smoker. These animals are attacked by hosts of devils and monsters of unheard-of shapes. The idea seems to possess the smoker that he is endowed with super-human strength and bravery. At this stage of the debauch the murderous mania is often shown.

An American, who was the superintendent of a mine in Mexico, became the object of hatred of one of the men in his employ. The Mexican mixed marihuana with the American's tobacco. The latter became wildly insane after smoking the mixture, made a vicious attack upon a party of his own men, and was shot and killed before he could be overpowered.

As a result of smoking a marihuana cigarette a peon in the City of Mexico ran amuck and killed a

native policeman and wounded three others before being subdued. The wildly intoxicating properties of the weed have long been known to the natives. The orgies it has frequently produced are so hideous that they defy description.

The weed is found growing wild in the southern part of the country. So dangerous is it that a constant watch was kept by the governmental authorities during the Diaz regime to prevent it from being marketed.

Another weed that is similar in its effect to the "loco weed" of the Western States of this country is found in the Mexican State of Michoacan. It is called "totrache."

The seeds of this plant boiled and drunk produce violent intoxica-

tion, ending in insanity. There is a story among some classes of the Mexicans to the effect that Carlotta, the former Empress of Mexico, lost her mind as a result of drinking tottrache, which was secretly administered by her enemies.

A vigorous campaign should be instituted against these and other plants which are known to be detrimental to human beings as well as animals. A united movement to eradicate such dangerous plants would soon result in their complete removal or control.

The common nightshade, buck or strap-leaf plantain, and other useless plants found growing each season in almost every garden are familiar forms of useless plant life that might as well be destroyed.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS

How Hard Work Affects the Blood.

RECENT experiments show that the number of red corpuscles, and therefore the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood, are increased by labor sufficient to cause an appreciable amount of perspiration. If there is no perspiration there is no such increase.

Why Red-Heads Are Seldom Bald.

THE reason why red-haired people are less subject to baldness than others is said to be this: Their hair is relatively thick, one red hair being almost as thick as five fair or three brown hairs. The consequence is that with 30,000 red hairs the scalp is well-thatched; whereas with the same number of fair hairs one is comparatively bald.

When the Deaf Hear.

IT has been discovered that persons afflicted with certain forms of deafness can hear perfectly in the midst of a tumult. A locomotive engineer was found to be very deaf, and, although he protested that he could hear perfectly well while on his engine, he was suspended from duty. Some time afterward he applied for reinstatement, again urging the fact of his perfect hearing while on duty. Finally, the physician rode with him upon a locomotive and put him to every possible test. To the doctor's surprise he found the man able not only to hear ordinary sounds, but also to distinguish whispers and movements that were inaudible to his companion.

Things to Help You KEEP FROM GOING CRAZY

A SANE man is one whose activities and feelings are properly balanced with all sorts of conditions of life. In the insane man this balance is destroyed and his activities and feelings assume an entirely false proportion to the rest of the world.

One of the first symptoms that the mental balance is getting out of order is inability to fix the attention on any one thing and then do it. When you find yourself having hard work to make up your mind about things and to summon the will power necessary to do them it is high time to feel alarmed. Such a state of mind is what leads to business and professional failure and unless corrected will often end in some form of insanity.

Science now tells us that failing will power can be restored by giving it proper exercise. Rhythmic breathing and complete relaxation of the body are two forms of exercise which are excellent for this purpose. Others which are recommended to those who find their mental balance becoming disturbed by overwork or some other cause include:

Pointing with the outstretched leg or arm at a given mark. Those whose powers of attention are in good order will find this exercise easy; those who do not will find it more difficult than they anticipate. Balancing a cane on the finger or head. This ex-



Four Ways of Warding Off Brain Storms.

ercise becomes involuntary and decreases in value with practise. Letter-games (word-making).

Reading a book upside down. The time required to read a given number of lines should always be determined. Writing with two hands is an exercise of value, and the obvious improvement with practise will encourage the patient. Writing or drawing with the eyes fixed on a looking glass in which the paper is reflected is much the same.

Describing accurately an object or picture which has been examined for a limited space of time.

Detailing a number of articles, say, twenty, exposed for a short time.

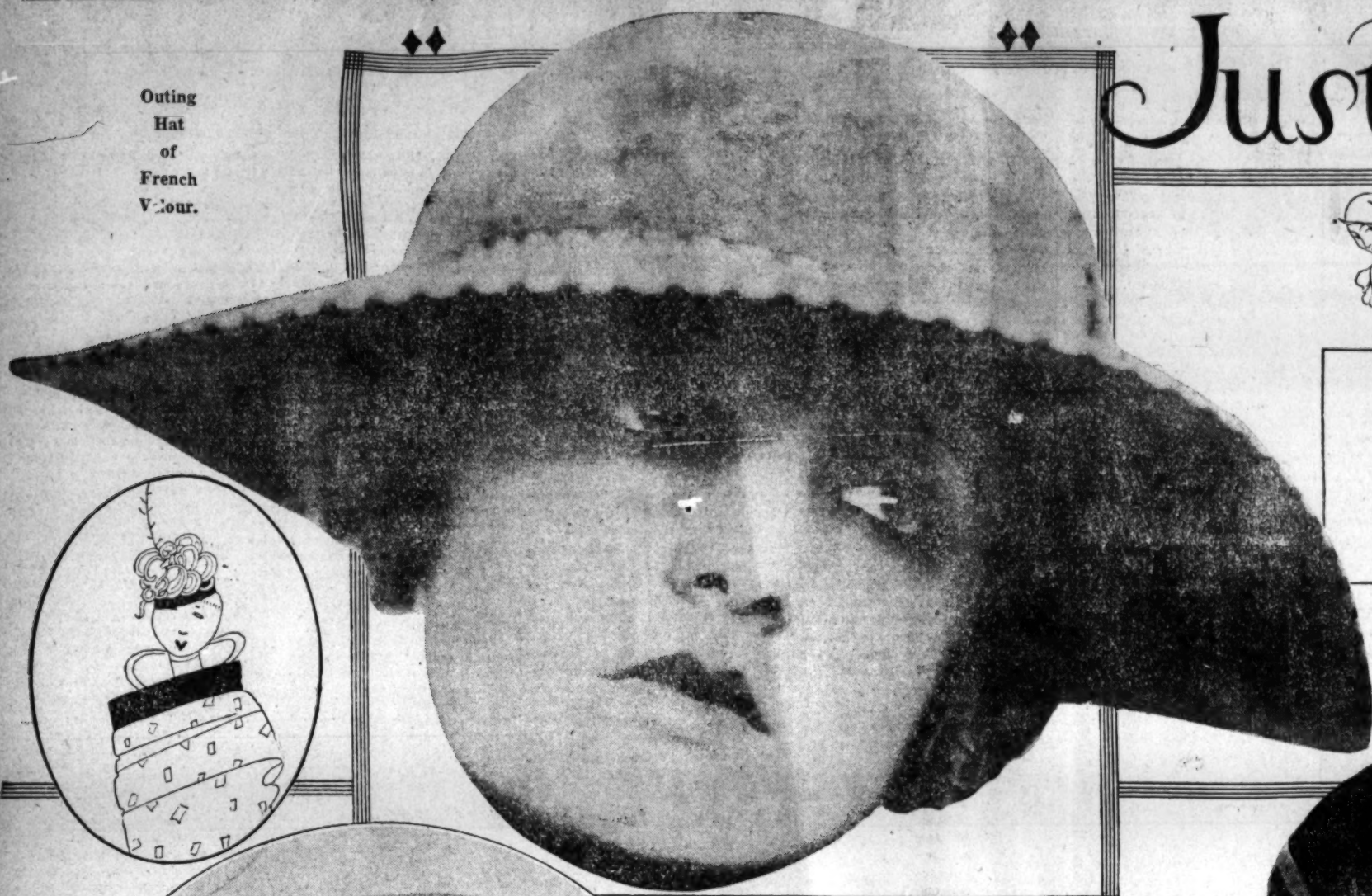
Counting with the eyes fixed on a given spot, say, up to a hundred slowly without moving eyes or lips, and without allowing a single extraneous thought to occupy consciousness for a moment.

Following with a pin the second-hand of a watch. Striking out a given vowel from a column of a newspaper. The exercise should be carried out with a view to three points: first, accuracy; second, speed; third, ignorance of contents.

All of these exercises must be used with intelligence adapted to the individual patient and his environment. The speed and accuracy should be carefully noted after each test so that the amount of progress may be determined.

The scholar who has broken down after overwork, who is capable of controlling and even abusing his attentive powers, does not require a redevelopment of attentive control, but should be prevented from introspection. For him light literature, games of patience, and jig-saw puzzles are useful. For the society woman who has never concentrated her attention on anything more serious than a tango tea or a comedy, exercises requiring more effort of concentration should be advised.

Outing
Hat
of
French
Velour.



By Lady Duff-Gordon
("Lucile")

If one were to ask which was the most important article of woman's attire, the gown or the hat, it would be hard to answer, for the one is so necessary to the complement of the other—a suitable hat will so often enhance the charm of a dainty costume, and frequently an otherwise very ordinary costume is made to look quite smart when the wearer has chosen something jaunty in the way of millinery, but the most important consideration to bear in mind when choosing millinery is the becomingness of form and color as well as the suitability for the occasion.

As I have so often pointed out, the best dressed woman is not always the woman of unlimited means, but the woman of discernment. You will never see a well-dressed woman dressed for walking in tailor-made clothes wear a large-brimmed floppy hat any more than you will see her in a touring car with a hat trimmed with upstanding feathers, for reasons which are very obvious, for it all sits down to the practical, even in fashions, which is a very good thing for us all, rich and poor alike.

This season the models are more fascinating than ever, and the large assortment of shapes will enable almost any woman, young or old, attractive or plain, to go into a shop and choose a becoming model in very short order. There are small, close-fitting, jaunty shapes for the pert-faced little lady; toques trimmed with wings, ostrich or ghourra for the older woman; large picture shapes for the stately young beauty—in short, there is a shape for every face.

A Distinctly "Different" Shape

For those who are conservative there are many attractive sailors worn this Fall, and I can think of nothing so suitable for morning wear with tailor-mades (when they are becoming). I add "becoming," for they are very trying to some. The Tam-o-Shanter, too, has become quite an institution in the millinery line, and one sees them at the best shops every season modified or added to, as the fashion demands.

I have often thought what a pity that hats are no longer worn for evening wear—in the restaurant, the ballroom or the opera. Aside from adding to the general effect of one's appearance they are so stately, and who is not willing to admit that pretty eyes shaded by a wide-brimmed hat lend a certain enchantment to the wearer? Of course they are not always convenient in a ball room, which, no doubt, is the reason that they have lost their popularity, but convenience should be a secondary consideration where beauty is concerned.

The illustration in the upper left-hand corner of this page is a very good illustration of a charming outing hat of French felt velour. This particular

ear are three little ostrich tips of shaded green and delicate shell pink.

The hat on the upper right hand side is made of hatter's plush in warm Autumn brown, the brim of which flares upward and is faced with velvet of the same shade. The hat is relieved with silk pipings of different colorings and is finished at the back of the upturned brim with a smart flat bow of the same coloring. A military coque fancy is the only adornment.

In the lower right hand corner we have one of those beautiful picture hats which never go out of fashion, so universally becoming are they. This one is quite unusual in shape as well as color. It is made of very soft velvet in faded strawberry shade. The edge of the brim is bound in navy blue grosgrain ribbon and a ruching of the same is tied around the crown, finished with a little bow at the back. It is faced with velvet of the same shade, and this is covered with brown tulle tacked only half way along the brim, the edges of which are allowed to droop. The top of the crown is banded with a strip of brown fur.

With the wonderful assortment of

Shapes for Every Face—More Fascinating Than Ever.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

model is of deep old gold, the brim of which is edged in striped silk of striking contrast. The piping and trimming are of the same silk. This hat is a straight sailor, but its softness makes it very becoming and youthful.

The little lady in the lower left hand corner is wearing one of those quaint high hats which have won such popularity this season. This one is a trifle "different." It is made of very soft sage green velvet faced with the palest of flesh satin. A piping of the same shade is shown at the top of the crown and the edge of the brim. Drooping over the left

shapes and colors, there is no reason in the world, why any woman, young or old, comely or plain, should not be becomingly head-gear. She should consider it her religious duty to take as much pains with her hat as she does with her frock, because, as mentioned in the beginning of this article, one is so necessary to the complement of the other, and on the other hand an unbecoming or unsuitable hat can so easily mar the effect of a pretty costume.

The woman of moderate means should always wear simple hats, and she will never go wrong. Black is the most desirable, being most fitting for any occasion, but there are also many beautiful neutral tints, such as browns, greens, greys, etc., which blend very well with almost any color. The shades to avoid, (unless you are in a position to afford a hat to go with every frock) are bright reds, purples and yellows, as these are not only conspicuous, but very trying, and a well-dressed woman will always avoid conspicuous attire.

Almost every woman knows, in these days of dress revolution, what shapes to wear and what shapes to avoid, but there are just a few simple rules that bear repeating. A large hat can only be worn by the tall, striking type. On a small woman it looks almost ridiculous, as it accentuates her smallness. If she is at all inclined toward plumpness, a wide brim is out of the question. On the other hand, a tall woman can wear a broad, flat hat to very becoming advantage, as it lends admirably to her balance.

If your complexion is anaemic, such

bright tints as you would a plague, as it will accentuate your pallor, but choose something that will bring out the pretty tints in your eyes or hair. Of course the woman blessed with pretty hair, eyes and complexion, does not need to study these effects, as she can always get something becoming. It is our less fortunate sisters who have to exercise great care in this respect.

I am very glad that the old-fashioned bonnet bids fair to come into vogue again, as the "New Old-Fashioned" 1840 costume does not seem to be complete without this particular finishing touch. They seem to soften a woman's face with their jaunty ribbons and ruchings, as no other trimming can. Another period style com-

ing in again is the "Sharp-shaped" hat worn in the end of the nineteenth century, with the bustled costume. The quaint outline lends dignity, while the drooping ostrich plume, with which this shape is invariably trimmed, to give the effect of ocean spray, takes away from the severity.

And last, but not least, what a relief to know that the military shapes which seemed to predominate the early part of the Fall, have not been accepted. What with reading and hearing of the awful conflict going on over the waters one at least, does not want to be reminded of those horrors by women dressed in all sorts of army and navy persuasions.

A Jaunty
Shape
of
Hatter's
Plush



Picture
Hats
Never
Go
Out.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, Managing Editor.

Four Things Worth While

By Arthur Brisbane

FOUR things puzzled and interested the ancient inspired writer—a man with a maid, a serpent on a rock, a ship in the midst of the sea, and an eagle in the air. This is the text, one of the quaintest and most interesting:

"There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not:

"The way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent on the rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea, and the way of a man with a maid." The Proverbs, xxx:18, 19.

In this generation our interests are different. The ship, the serpent, the eagle no longer puzzle us. We have wisely given up the useless effort to understand "the way of a man with a maid." The four important things today are

Time,
Knowledge,
Useful Work,
FAITH.

Time is man's only real possession. He lives in time, depends upon it, is bounded and limited by it. The years, hours and minutes are all that he has. He passes as they pass—neglect time and you neglect all, waste time and you waste yourself.

KNOWLEDGE is the only real wealth that time can give us. Everything else is unimportant. A man who lives on, ignorant, knowing as little today as he did yesterday, is absolutely wasting his life. No matter how hard he may work, he is letting the time go without making himself better than he was before.

Useful work is the product of time and knowledge combined. Useful work of the highest kind is, first adding to the knowledge already possessed by human beings. Second, work useful to the human race as a whole.

When Newton discovered the law of gravitation, that was gigantic useful work.

When Franklin brought the lightning down his kite string, and at the same time brought the castle of superstition tumbling upon the heads of witch hunters and believers in devils, that was great work for humanity.

When Bell invented the telephone, bringing people together; when Edison invented his incandescent lamp; Stephenson the steam engine; Marconi the wireless telegraph; each was a useful worker in the highest sense.

Work that is only useful to you, or your own family, or your next-door neighbor, while eminently respectable, is not work of the highest kind.

And making money, except the making of enough to free you from the slavery of poverty, is not useful work at all.

FAITH is that power in the spirit of possession, earnest seeking for knowledge, the only real wealth, constant effort to produce useful work—those are the things that make life worth while.

And they all rest upon FAITH.

Faith is the bridge that has carried

the human race safe across the dreadful chasm, the centuries of brutality, superstition and cruelty.

Faith is the force that will take the human race through the horrible ordeal of blood and murder that disgraces Europe and civilization.

Faith is the inspiration that will enable human beings to take up the threads of life and of work, when the war shall end and build a new and better civilization.

Faith that believes what it cannot see; faith that knows that justice will rule in the end; FAITH is the foundation upon which rests all intellectual effort and all human hope.

FAITH is that power in the spirit of man which enables him to endure everything because he believes and knows that better things and better days are coming.

All faith has helped humanity through the various phases of its intellectual childhood—even the faith of the black savage in his painted idol, of the red savage in his totem, of the white savage in his various childish beliefs.

The greatest faith is the faith of man in humanity, IN THE POWER OF MAN TO SOLVE HIS OWN PROBLEMS AND TO WORK OUT HIS EARTHLY SALVATION FOR HIMSELF.

"The Heavens are the Heavens of the Lord, the earth He has given to the sons of men."

There is a saying to inspire useful workers.

This earth is OURS. We can solve every problem of the present and future, as we have solved the problems of the past.

Poverty and disease will yield to time, knowledge, work and faith, as other evils have yielded in the forgotten centuries.

This is our earth, MAN'S possession. With time, knowledge, work and faith we can make a Paradise of this beautiful planet and earn the right after millions of centuries spent here to move on to a higher, nobler abode, a greater planet, or to great stars in the cosmic "mansion."

"In my Father's house there are many mansions; if it were not so I could have told you. I go to prepare a place for you."—St. John, xiv:2.

This earth is our mansion now. Here we human beings have struggled for two or three hundred thousand years, as man-shaped creatures, and struggled for tens of millions of years in lower forms of life. And here we shall stay, in this earth, as the life stays in our body, as long as the earth shall live, then die with it and move on.

The important thing for each individual is to keep FAITH in himself and his race, value and use his time, increase his knowledge, work usefully and prove himself grateful to those that worked here before him, useful to those that are to come after.

Points Of View

New Story of 'Goeben'

Sir Edwin Pears, who has spent over forty years in Turkey, has just related a hitherto unrecorded incident of the *Goeben* and *Breslau*.

There has always been considerable mystery surrounding the coaling of the *Goeben*, which enabled her to reach the Dardanelles. Sir Edwin Pears informed his audience that this took place at a port near Athens, with the connivance of the King of Greece, orders for providing the necessary facilities being given without passing through the Minister of the Admiralty.

Had it not been for these favors, which clearly showed the inclination of the Greek King, the *Goeben* might never have passed into the Dardanelles.

A Remarkable Procession

"The Japanese Emperor arrived at Kyoto, where he will be crowned in accordance with the usages which have been practised since the dynasty emerged from mythical times. With a single exception, the Emperors of Japan for over 1,100 years have been crowned on the same spot where the

present Emperor, the 123rd of his line, will formally ascend the throne.

"Half a million people lined the streets of the beautiful old-world city today to witness the passage of the Emperor from the station to the Palace. The procession combined the greatest dignity with the most exquisite taste. Moving at a walking pace throughout the whole way, the procession passed through the streets in dead silence, only the bowing of the people testifying to their respect and reverence," says the *Times* correspondent.

The Governing Team

"When Lord Curzon speaks of the attacks on the Prime Minister as 'cruel, slanderous, and untrue,' and when he says, with the support of Lord Lansdowne, that the recent attacks on Sir Edward Grey 'fill him with shame and indignation,' we get the evidence that we need that the governing team is working together, and will not let any of its members be exposed to malicious criticism without making his cause their own," says the *Westminster*.

Keeping Physically Fit

By W. J. Cromie

How to Conserve One's Physical Efficiency by Rational Methods

(From The Outlook)

THE first thing to consider in keeping physically fit is in looking forward to the welfare of the succeeding generation. In other words, one should be well born.

This being well born, or the new movement called "eugenics," is an application of the modern science to improve the race. It is not, as some seem to think, anything like the old Spartan practice of infanticide, but, as the Greek derivation of the word shows, the science of right breeding. Sir Francis Galton invented the word to express his ideal for founding a world movement to improve mankind. Eugenics does not propose to do violence to any humanitarian or Christian effort, nor does it sanction "compulsory or government-made marriages." It does, however, advocate proper mating and love marriages. When men and women come to see and admire, as in ancient Greece, that which is physically perfect, they will fall in love on that basis, and not through ambition to acquire property or title.

The farmer selects the best seed for propagation and the best live stock for breeding. In like manner, intelligent thought should be given to the birth and rearing of the child. Parents should be well mated, healthy, and strong in order to produce vigorous children.

If a child's bodily foundation is weakened on account of heredity, it means that much of its future life will be spent in propping up and fortifying weak parts in order to ward off a tendency to sickness and disease, and, in some cases, even to live. The child's fitness up to the time it is capable of doing things for itself should be governed by its parents. Special pains should be taken to inform the child concerning things of a sexual nature. If the parent does not impart this knowledge, then it will come from the street or some other vicious or questionable quarter. This so-called modesty is farcical, and is nothing short of criminal negligence. Rather than omit this duty entirely I should even advocate that a father inform his daughter and a mother her son.

Some claim that a little knowledge is dangerous, but in sex hygiene the parent should not stop with partial instruction enough to cause inquisitiveness, but should discuss the subject thoroughly and with tact. If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, then let us give the child those implements of warfare in the form of sound and wholesome advice, experience which we adults have gained in the hard and exacting school of experience, in order that the child may be able to defend itself against immoral contagion. The saying, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," is misleading, because the American child is wise concerning things of a sexual character in most cases before he reaches his teens.

THE American parent, as a rule, does not teach the child, and so the subject of sexual hygiene should be taught in the school or college. I would not for a moment, however, advocate that the ordinary teacher impart this knowledge. Just as specially trained physical directors and medical inspectors are employed in the school system, so should sexual hygiene be taught by a specialist. Systematic instruction in sexual hygiene would go far to solve our present and complex divorce problem. The granting of divorces has been growing steadily for the past decade. In the community at large there is a divorce for every eleven marriages. Among graduates of women's colleges the percentage of divorces has been very low. In Smith College only one in eighty-seven graduates has gone through the divorce courts, and Vassar claims an even smaller percentage. It is true, also, that the percentage of divorces among men graduates is less than among men in general. Scarcely any college class has a divorce for each eleven marriages, and any list of alumni as a whole is far below the general average.

If sexual hygiene were taught to our children in school or in college, they would avoid those follies of youth that are so apt to produce a life of disease and distress ever after. Dr. Charles W. Elliot, ex-President of Harvard, believes that in order to prevent disasters to the young which arise from ignorance, systematic instruction should be given. "The policy of silence," says Dr. Elliot, "has failed everywhere. If any one protests that this educational process will abolish innocence and make a matter of common talk the tenderest and most intimate concerns in human life, let him consider that virtue, and not innocence,

is manifestly God's object and end for humanity."

THE next condition in keeping fit is the formation and cultivation of proper habits. There are so many theories concerning our dietary that one is apt to become confused. Some advocate fasting from one to thirty days; others believe that we cannot eat too much; while still others favor diets exclusively of flesh or vegetables or raw foods. While the statement of Thomas Jefferson, that "no man, when he comes to die, will ever repent of having eaten too little," is very true, still the fasting enthusiast is usually an extremist and may do irreparable injury to his nervous system. Upton Sinclair and other writers have recently so eulogized the fast that it has almost become a fad, and a dangerous one at that, especially when employed without careful medical advice and supervision.

Food is an essential to life and the body is constantly using up material. If food is withheld, the body will consume itself, and thereby lose weight. The effects of this consumption of the body tissues to supply the necessary demand for food are well known among the medical profession, for they have been carefully studied in certain diseases in which the body consumes itself, such as diabetes. In advanced stages of this disease the body lacks the ability to utilize ordinary food to such a degree that for the maintenance of life it is compelled to draw upon the muscles and other tissues for sustenance. The studies that have been made of these conditions have shown that whenever the body is compelled to feed upon itself certain deadly poisons are formed which have a most deleterious effect, and, when produced in sufficient quantity, result in death. A rest of the digestive apparatus for a meal, or even a day, may produce good results in certain stages of obesity or in indigestion, but the better plan would be to reduce the amount and the kind of food. Why should one throw away forty or fifty pounds of good sound tissue for the purpose of eliminating two pounds of waste? The price is too great and too dangerous.

Woods Hutchinson, M.D., claims that the body does not absorb more wholesome food than is good for it, and that what is not needed is thrown off by the organs of elimination. He epigrammatically claims that "man, biologically considered, is nothing but a stomach and its appendages. The stomach is the real seat of the emotions and the physiologic home of the soul. As with money on a journey, to have enough you must always have too much." Solomon was a wise old man and put overeating (gluttony) and drunkenness in the same class, stating that these would result in poverty (Prov. xxiii, 21). Overeating, like any other bad habit, grows on one, and Holy Writ again informs us that Esau sold his birthright for a bowl of pottage. "Just think of a man selling his inheritance for one over-indulgence at the festive board! In overeating where can one draw the line, or how much may he eat? Too much of anything is too much, and especially is this true of eating, as can be seen in the increase of diseases due to faulty metabolism or errors of eating, while contagious diseases are decreasing.

Dr. Hutchinson further contends that the frugal poor have the highest death rate, owing to the dangers of underfeeding. The mortality of the poor is greater than among the more fortunate. Underfeeding may raise the death rate, but improper eating of greasy, ill-prepared foods, together with an unhygienic, congested environment, is much more responsible for this condition.

SIR LAUDER BRUNTON says: "More people in this country [England] shorten their lives by overeating than by starvation, and an unnecessary excess of animal food not only leads to physical disorders but to an irritable and insatiable frame of mind." This is just as true in America. No sensible person will refute the statement that over-activity of an organ may be followed by its exhaustion. This is what happens when great quantities of food are eaten. The stomach, liver, kidneys, pancreas, and intestines become exhausted, and then, instead of eliminating certain poisons, throw them out into the system, causing disease. The proverb of the early Romans, "Everything in excess becomes a vice," is especially applicable to overeating and drinking.

Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, in his report on the autopsy of Thomas Parr, who is said to have lived to the age of one hundred and fifty-two years and

nine months, attributed his death to the change from a frugal diet of cheese, milk in every form, and coarse hard bread, to the rich feeding he received in London. The peasant life free from care, owing to its simplicity, contributed to his very long life, or, as Harvey pithily put it, "Sorry fare, but free from care."

In contrast to Parr, Conarro became ill at forty through immoderate living. He recovered his health by reducing his food to the necessary amount only, and then lived happy and healthy to one hundred years. Horace Fletcher and others have recovered their health through moderation in eating after having come near to death by excesses.

Professor Bouchard, the eminent French physiologist, shows that combustion in the body gives rise eventually to the same products as burning outside of the body, that the system is a great factory of poisons. The burning of bread, potatoes, or fat in a furnace produces not only heat but smoke, ashes, and possibly imperfectly consumed products. The same products are found when foods are burned in the body. Poisonous gases such as carbon dioxide are carried off by the lungs. The ashes are carried off by the kidneys, while imperfectly burned products corresponding to the cinders, ashes, and clinkers of coal or wood may be left in the tissues, causing mischief later. A fire choked with ashes, and with overeating, does not draw well and burns with difficulty. These may result in one becoming overfat. I cannot see the sense of carrying around fifty or more pounds of "excess baggage"—superfluous flesh. The fire may go out for two causes. Either it needs fuel, as in fasting, or it is choked, as in overeating.

All articles of diet can be classified into three principal groups: proteids, carbohydrates, and fats.

If the average man weighing one hundred and fifty pounds requires about sixty grammes (two ounces) of protein a day, the hardest-working person would not require more than double that amount, or four ounces. According to these figures, we are nearly all eating too much protein, and with serious results. The proteins are the structure-builders of the body. They compare with the iron and steel that are used from time to time to repair the engine and replace worn parts of the locomotive, while the starches, fats, and sugars are the coal that feeds it. The body is unable to store up proteins. When one eats more of this substance than is daily required to replenish the waste of the body, it must be immediately split up in the system, and its irritating ashes (poisons) carried off by the eliminating organs. The overeating of sugars, starches, or fats is not such a serious matter, because they may accumulate as fat or add extra fuel to the fires of the body.

One may not overeat in the amount of food and still be overfed in proteins. The low protein diet is better, as it favors recovery from many diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headaches, biliousness, and many forms of indigestion and constipation. It also increases the resistance of the body to disease and other poisonous influences. As so little protein is required in our dietary, we can very profitably dispense with meat entirely, especially in the summer-time. Meat may be replaced by milk, which in healthy stomachs and intestines is very easily absorbed. Again, milk contains in a wonderful combination all the three main groups of foods.

PROPER chewing of food is one of the great secrets of good digestion. I believe in "Fletcherism," but not to the extent of chewing the food till it becomes liquid, or, as some one has said, "till it swallows itself." Chewing can be overdone, if it involves rejecting or refusing to swallow bits of fruit, vegetable, or cereal pulp that cannot be completely liquefied. The cellulose matter contained in food is quite necessary in order to increase intestinal activity. Foods, such as meats, which are completely digested and leave no residue are constipating. One's diet should consist of a laxative and a bulky food. Those of a laxative nature are baked apples, pears, tomatoes, barley, cherries, grapes, prunes, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, currants, green corn, figs, dates, oatmeal, plums, grapefruit, and rhubarb. Foods which contain bulk and relieve constipation are lettuce, celery, carrots, turnips, raw cabbage, asparagus, cauliflower, and sterilized bran. Foods which are both bulky and laxative are whole-wheat bread, spinach, dandelion, and pineapples. We need

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE

VII--Perturbed But Peaceful El Paso

By Frederic J. Haskin

EL PASO, Tex., November 19.—This metropolis of the Southwest wishes to correct the national impression that she is a war center. Although she is the gateway through which war-torn Mexico imports everything from cartridges to dictators, the city continues calm and orderly as ever. Nevertheless, the storm in Mexico has left its mark in ways that are interesting to note.

El Paso is the city of the refugees. A great class of Mexican society has almost deserted the republic, and most of them have come to El Paso. They are the landholders and moneyed men, the friends of the old conservative order. Their estates laid waste and their stock driven off, the men themselves have retired with their families to wait for better times. Many of them are still very wealthy in spite of their losses, for Mexico was the land of great fortunes. Like the upper classes throughout Latin America, they are people of cosmopolitan experience and culture. Their presence constitutes not a problem, but an asset.

The bulk of the refugees, however, are of another type. Altogether, El Paso has about fifteen thousand of them in her city limits, and it is obvious that they cannot all be Castilian capitalists. The great number of lower-class Mexicans do constitute a problem, both political and social. They do not become American citizens, hence it is supposed that they will go back to Mexico as soon as order is restored. In the meantime, El Paso is trying to educate them, and especially to teach them English. The whole lower quarter of the city, by the river bank opposite Juarez, is given over to them. It is a bit of Mexico in the United States. The speech of the streets, the signs of the shops, are Spanish. Ragged little Mexican newboys vend a dozen Spanish papers, even the Old Mexican street hawk has invaded the quarter with his stand of cheap candy and its accompanying swarm of flies.

Immigration comes in waves. Every battle, or prospect of a fight, sends a crowd of non-combatants seeking safety over the line. Since many of these immigrants must be classed as undesirable aliens, a strict inspection is maintained. At a time of real danger, as when Villa was moving on Juarez, the national government established a camp for refugees where they were held under guard until it was safe to send them home again. Five thousand people took refuge in this camp.

Today there are two Mexicans in El Paso to every American. The peaceable nature of the Mexicans is strikingly shown by the fact that they have never given trouble of any sort, even when the American government took steps against Villa, with whom most of them sympathize. The attention of the immigration inspectors is directed toward weeding out the physically unfit rather than the potential disturbers. The bulk of the immigrants come in over a single bridge, where the trolley line crosses from Juarez to El Paso. Here every passenger is sharply scrutinized, and the apparently unfit are taken off for a closer examination. As the people of Juarez are continually making excursions into El Paso on business or pleasure, it is sometimes hard to distinguish between an undesirable alien and an old lady on a shopping tour.

Once deported, city officers of El Paso complain that the undesirable find means to slip across in spite of the most rigid guard. Ninety per cent. of the police court cases in El Paso, the pocket pickings and petty thefts, are planned across the river and carried out by Juarez Mexicans. These criminals are known to every inspector and it is impossible for them to cross any of the bridges, yet some of them have been arrested on the American side half a dozen times.

This same difficulty in watching the winding and overgrown banks of the Rio Grande has hampered the customs inspectors in their fight against smuggling. Juarez today is the only point where Villa can import munitions. It has always been his main point for imports. The United States government has declared an embargo on exports of arms or ammunition to Villa territory. Yet so long as Villa has money to pay well for cartridges, there will be men to take the chance of being shot by the border patrol or drowned in the Rio Grande while getting them to him.

Various bold expedients have been tried by the smugglers. When the Rio Grande is entirely dry, as sometimes happens here, their venture becomes comparatively simple. They have only to dash across the river bed. When the stream is low the shifting sand that fills the channel turns to quicksand, and the passage is dangerous enough to make the smuggler earn his profits. In very high water, there is the risk of drowning.

When the United States has declared an embargo on cartridges, their value in Mexico is doubled. A box

bulk just as the horse requires hay. Too much chewing (Fletcherizing) or a too concentrated diet will make a man, like a horse, "go stale." The diet of the "faddist" should be

of rifle shells worth seventy-five cents in El Paso brings the smuggler a dollar and a half in Juarez. They are smuggled in boats, or by swimmers who buckle a belt about their waists and brave the river at night. One man went into the business wholesale. He filled a hollow log with cartridges, disguised it with branches, and swam across the stream pushing his log before him. Various attempts were made by the less daring to carry ammunition across the bridge. A squad of United States soldiers searches every Mexican going from El Paso to Juarez. Then the women began to smuggle cartridges. They were allowed to pass without being searched, and they stowed cartridges in that portion of their wardrobe where the American shop-girl is popularly supposed to carry her bank-roll. This scheme was checkmated by stationing women inspectors at the bridges.

Every revolutionary faction has its agents and sympathizers in El Paso. The town has become a hot-bed of intrigue. An American newspaper man who knows all the capitals of Europe said that not even Budapest, that center of political plotting for all the little kingdom of the continent, could be mentioned in the same breath with El Paso when it came to arranging campaigns and overthrowing dynasties. At one time, the secret agents for five separate factions were stopping at the same hotel. It was necessary for every bell-boy to be a diplomat.

There are the Carranzistas, the Villistas, the Huertistas, the Zapatistas; until the death of their leaders deprived them of a cause there were the Maderistas, the Orozquistas, and all the other "istas" of tangled Mexican politics. For the most part, they plot and intrigue in a perfectly orderly fashion. They arrange for the purchase of arms and supplies and the sale of cattle and hides, make loans, attempt to find out each other's plans, and influence public opinion through the little Spanish newspapers. Many a plan of campaign has been laid in El Paso.

Race feeling in El Paso has never been troublesome. There is no American city that understands the Mexican better than El Paso, or where people were on better terms with their neighbors across the border. You hear many a regret for the old days before the first rebellion, when every El Paso had friends in Juarez. Since then, the better element has left Juarez almost entirely, and few people visit the Mexican city except out of curiosity. In fact, the more prominent El Paso merchants stay away because they find themselves and their money value are too well known in Mexico.

A few miles from El Paso is the army post of Fort Bliss. Its garrison may have something to do with the exemplary behavior of the Mexicans on both sides of the river. Fort Bliss usually contains three or four regiments of infantry or cavalry, and a regiment of artillery. The Fort is headquarters for a long division of the border patrol, and part of the troops are liable to be transferred at any moment to the scene of a new disturbance. Thus two regiments recently went to Douglas. But enough troops are always left in Fort Bliss to put down any possible trouble in that vicinity. A telegram to Washington would bring them down to take charge of the city.

The presence of the artillery is also a strong safeguard. The skyline of the business district of El Paso, with its towering skyscrapers, looms up from Juarez as the skyline of New York looms up from the lower harbor—no doubt a tempting target to any outlaw leader who happens to have a cannon and a grievance. The thought that the artillery of Fort Bliss would quickly knock him and his cannon to powder is sure to have a restraining effect.

El Paso has enjoyed absolute quiet for years, ever since the battle of Juarez sent stray bullets into the heart of the business district and killed several citizens. The city is obviously prosperous. Some people have accused her of favoring war and opposing peace because war brings business. El Paso protests that she prospers in spite of the war. The great volume of business lost in Mexico has been replaced from the south-western part of the United States. With the restoration of order, El Paso expects a boom.

For this reason the recognition of Carranza has been favorably received, though Villa is probably more popular personally. Any step toward a stable government in Mexico is hailed enthusiastically in El Paso. For five years the southern republic has been spending its money for means of destruction rather than construction. For instance, it is said that not a single new wagon has gone into Mexico in four years. With the coming of peace should come a great demand for the necessities of everyday life. El Paso does not forget that to Mexico she is truly El Paso del Norte—the Gateway of the North.

cautiously approached and would be better shunned. The normal appetite is a trustworthy guide, and what one craves is usually what one ought (Continued on Page 8)

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Ex-President Taft On Schools By Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT rarely says anything that is not interesting. His genial common sense appeals both to heart and intellect. His ideas come neither by burrowing into

the earth nor by soaring into the air. They lie even with the ground and the feeling one has in listening to him is that it would have been perfectly easy for any one to have said

the same thing if only one had thought of it, the only trouble being that one had not thought of it.

He has just been telling a number of easy things about public schools. His notions about the matter are old-fashioned, but there is a simplicity and directness about a good many old-fashioned things that strike home. They show less decoration and elaboration, but for that very reason it is not necessary to bore or excavate so far before penetrating into what is vital.

There is more machinery operated in running schools than there used to be, but it is the problem of mechanics to minimize machinery to the interest of product. Mr. Taft seems to be of that mind and affectionately eulogizes "the little red schoolhouse." His allusions to it touch a pleasant spot in the memory of any one who went to school in the old days.

We did not study so many things, but those which we did study we devoted ourselves to with a kind of delighted ferocity. Perhaps the schools I attended were better than most; but I know that, in such as I did attend, we all learned a lot and were immensely happy about it. There was scholarly ambition. We were not so confused by the number of subjects given us to attend to as to have only a minimum of interest for each.

Even the spelling class was conducted with tremendous enthusiasm. Mr. Taft criticizes graduates of modern schools because they do not know how to spell. The pupils in our school knew how to spell and such of them as did not applied themselves to the matter in a way that showed that they liked it. To miss a word in the spelling class made one feel and look ridiculous. We looked forward to the exercise with impatient enthusiasm. I misspelled the word "faccid." The memory of it is just as vivid to me now as the experience of it was keen then.

I became a real hero one day because I floored the rest of the class by spelling "sennet." The others did not recognize the word as it was given out and made all kinds of bad work with it. All of that occurred more than fifty years ago. The vivid recollection I have of it shows what a luxury there is in learning to spell if the teacher knows how to manage the matter, and she was neither a college nor a normal school graduate.

But in our school if spelling was a joy mental arithmetic was pure bliss. The textbook we used had a hundred and more miscellaneous examples at the end. Most of the class knew them by heart, and they were not easy question either. One of them ran something like this: The head of a fish was three inches long; its tail half as long as its body plus one-third of the length of its head, and its body two-thirds of the length of something else. I have forgotten what. What was the

length of the fish? That gives a little idea of the style of the questions, and the members of the class knew them so well that the instant the teacher commenced to put one to us half a dozen hands would go up, indicating the desire to take the problem and solve it.

The whole performance was full of a kind of glad rush. Then we had pieces to speak on declamation day. Mr. Taft alluded to that. These pieces were extracts from the speeches of such men as Webster, Hamilton, Jefferson, parts of Washington's farewell address. This put us in touch with the great masters of English and the great patriots of our country and served to initiate us into oratory and patriotic citizenship. These were great schools, utterly void of red tape and innocent as a straight line of all elaborateness and circumlocution. Going to school was as simple an affair as getting up in the morning. If Mr. Taft had a similar experience when he was a boy, as he apparently had, it is not strange that he could talk feelingly

to the New York Teachers' Association at Rochester about the simplicity and the charm of the little red schoolhouse.

The schoolroom was pervaded by an atmosphere of cheerfulness. There were no irksome restraints. We were not fastened to our seats and could get up and turn around without the danger of being marked down for it. We were not supposed to whisper, but if we did, and did it so on the quiet as not to make disturbance, we did not feel that we had committed an indictable offense.

Penology has made such strides that now even prison inmates are allowed to talk with one another, at least in Sing Sing. A teacher that cannot make a schoolroom a happy place lacks one of the essential qualifications of a pedagogue. I believe that one reason why the mental food administered by the teacher so painfully disagrees with the system of the pupil is the state of depression that the pupil is in while the nourishment is being given. The principle applies in intellectual

affairs exactly as in physical. The mind is in such matters a great deal like the stomach. Digestion is promoted by cheerfulness. An hilarious dining table never induces indigestion. These are matters needing to be looked after. The science of education, particularly in the case of young pupils, is a complicated one. Badly ventilated schoolrooms and teachers who are dolefully conscious of the weary seriousness of their work combine to produce a dyspeptic order of scholarship. God bless to us the memory of our little red schoolhouse!

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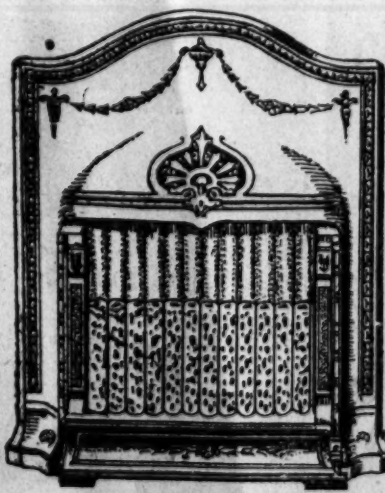
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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1916

STUDEBAKERS BREAK FAST TRAIN RECORDS

Several Cars in Recent Reliability Run of 1,000 Miles Established New Speed Record

The recent 1,000-mile Reliability Run participated in by upwards of one hundred Studebaker cars in as many different parts of the country furnished the most severe test ever recorded for the roadability of any car, but in every instance a perfect score was recorded.

It was a test of the reliability of the Studebaker car and the one thousand miles were to be covered within 48 hours actual running time, and there was no suggestion that any entrant try to attain speed laurels; nevertheless several new speed records in certain parts of the country, widely scattered, were established.

On more than one run the best train record was bettered by Studebaker stock cars which had received no special preparation for the ordeal to which they were submitted. For feats of this nature the honors go to cars from Kalamazoo, Mich., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Maine, Aberdeen, South Dakota, and Coffeyville, Kansas, though the last named car did not participate in the Reliability Run.

Kalamazoo, while not making the best record for the four days' run, rolled up a mileage of 1,010.7 miles in 24 1/2 hours, using 98 gallons of gasoline and 7 quarts of oil. It was on the first day that train records were beaten. A run was made to Battle Creek, Marshall, Albion, Concord, Jackson and return, a distance of 141 1/2 miles, in 4 hours and 48 minutes. Then on the same day to Richland, Delton and return to Kalamazoo, 38 1/2 miles, in 1 hour and 7 minutes. Completing the day a run was made to Alamo, Otsego, Allegan, Martin and Plainville; thence the return to Kalamazoo, adding 71 miles to the day's record.

For the entire day the three runs totalled 251 miles in 8 hours, 52 minutes, an average speed of a mile in 2 minutes, 12 seconds. Attaining at times a speed of close on to 60 miles per hour, several train records between stations were beaten by a wide margin.

Not content to make 1,000 miles within 48 hours running time, the Studebaker 1916 Six entered by Seattle, Wash., made a 1,000-mile non-stop run in 31 hours, 53 minutes, using 73 gallons of gasoline and 8 quarts of oil. Notwithstanding the fine score run up by this car, 750 miles were made in a driving rain-

England Hopes To Gain Plants By Tax

Assembling Plants for American Cars To Be Established

One of the results to be expected from the British duty on motorcars, according to the Glasgow Herald, is the transfer from foreign countries of such parts of the work of manufacture as can be as well or better done in the United Kingdom.

"This was foretold when the tax was announced," says that paper, "and already the anticipations are being realized. One American company, which produces one of the most popular of the low-priced high-value machines on the market, has in contemplation the establishment of large works in this country, and a member of the American concern is on his way across to investigate the matter. The intention is to restrict work in the first instance to assembling, and in that work a very great saving should undoubtedly be effected, but there is no reason apparent why the scheme should not extend to complete manufacture. So far as assembling is concerned, it should be possible to do it at least as cheaply as in Detroit, where the demand on skilled labor must be overwhelming, while the freight charges would be less and the duty on the cost of assembling would be saved."

"When the war ends there will be set free a large amount of suitable labor for which there will not be an immediate demand, the British factories having to change their equipment from that suitable for munitions manufacture to the tools, etc., employed in the manufacture of motorcars. When that time comes the company in question would be in a position to give employment, but it is hoped, should the scheme go on, to secure enough labor to make a start long before the war can finish, so far as can be judged at present."

storm with chains on all four wheels. Eighteen hours of the run were made at night and the average speed for the one thousand miles was 32.96 miles per hour.

During this phenomenal non-stop run the fastest train time between Seattle and San Francisco was beaten by a wide margin of time. This train, the Shasta Limited, covers 956 miles in 33 hours and 19 minutes. The Studebaker Six covered 1,000 miles in 31 hours and 53 minutes, 44 miles more in one hour and 17 minutes less time.

The Auto Accident--In One Act

An Auto Accident

Scene: A street corner in Harlem. An automobile traveling south meets a car moving west at the corner. Nobody is hurt, but the machines, which come to a halt some distance apart are a little muddled up. Both drivers are estimable looking citizens. Large crowds of men, women and small children collect about each car, and from the windows of the surrounding apartment houses appear numerous heads.

First Driver (leaping from his seat and rushing over to the other car, fumbling in his pocket for a pencil and a piece of paper).—What do you think you're tryin' to do, anyway? Where do you think you're goin', anyway?

Second Driver (meeting him halfway, and also fumbling in his pocket for a pencil and piece of paper).—Well, what do you think you're tryin' to do, anyway? Heh? Do you want to kill somebody?

(Both pause momentarily, breathless with rage; both are white and shaking as they continue fumbling in their pockets.)

Female Voice (over a fur collar in the first car).—Take his number, will! Take his number!

First Driver (from between clenched teeth).—I've got his number, all right. I've got his number!

(Both suddenly discover their pencils and begin jotting down each other's car number, with malevolent lifts of the eyebrows.)

First Driver.—Nine-sixteen—you ought to be ashamed of yourself tryin' to make a crossing that way—forty-seven. You knew I had the right of way. You knew that much.

Second Driver.—Eighteen-ten-sixty-one—Say, why didn't you give me your horn, anyway? You was comin' across there pretty fast, too, old boy. You was doin' forty miles easy. I was just movin' along, but you was—

Female Voice.—Have you got his number, Will?

First Driver (with mirthless laugh).—Forty miles! You're crazy! If you can get forty miles out of my car I'll give it to you. You came across that corner like a bat out o'—

A Policeman (who has just arrived).—Whass matter here? Anybody hurt?

First Driver (excitedly).—This man here was—

Second Driver (excitedly).—I was comin' along—

Policeman (producing notebook and pencil).—Gimme your names, and where you live. (An ice wagon drives up, and the driver dismounts and elbows his way into the throng. A United States mail truck comes whizzing around the corner, as if on its way to a train; driver sees the crowd, jams on the brakes, comes to grinding stop, jumps

from his seat and crushes his way to the side of the policeman.)

Ice Wagon Driver.—Whass matter? Whass come off? Somebody pinched? Policeman (writing laboriously).—Do you spell 'at name with a 'o' or how?

A Small Boy (who has been examining the injured cars).—Hey, he busted yer car up som'pin fierce, Mister. Hey, Mister, he busted yer lights, and ev-thing.

Old Gentleman (on outskirts of crowd, diagraming with his cane on the sidewalk).—This man was comin' this way, do you understand, and this man was comin' this way, and right here is where they hit.

Mail Truck Driver (truculently).—He oughtah punch him in the jaw. Thass wud he oughtah do—punch him in the jaw. I'd do it fit was me.

Female Voice (from window of apartment house).—I hope they're both arrested. It's getting so people ain't safe in the streets. That's a terrible looking man, that man down there is. He wouldn't care a snap if he hit people.

Policeman.—You say you was doing what, now?

First Driver (excitedly).—This man here was—

Second Driver (excitedly).—Officer, I was comin' along—

Policeman (producing notebook again).—How'd you say you spell 'at name again? And whass your business?

Mail Truck Driver.—Well, he

oughtah punch him right in the jaw. Old Gentleman (still diagraming with cane).—I was standin' right here when I heard a noise, and I looked around and saw this man over here, and this man over here. Understand?

Small Boy (shrilly).—You oughtah jest see yer car, Mister. I bet it won't go no more, I bet. It's busted som'pin fierce.

Ice Wagon Driver.—Wat happened, anyway? Wat come off? Ain't nobody pinched? I thought somebody was pinched.

Old Gentleman.—It made a terrible crash. I thought at first that it was a runaway. Then I saw the crowd.

Female Voice (from first car).—Hurry up, Will. We don't want to stay here all day. We're late now. You've got his number.

Female Voice (from window of apartment house).—Oh, Winnie! There's one of those new fur collars I told you about. On that woman in the car.

Old Gentleman.—Well, it's lucky it wasn't any worse, wasn't it? Somebody might have been killed. I thought when I heard the noise that—

Mail Truck Driver.—Oughtah punch him in the jaw, all right.

Ice Wagon Driver (bristling).—Who oughtah punch who in the jaw. Mail Truck Driver.—Why, which-ever guy done it.

Policeman.—Now, then, what about these people that was hurt. Give me their names, and where they live. (Purses his pencil.)

First Driver.—Nobody was hurt. But they would have been if I hadn't—

Policeman (eyeing his voluminous notes disgustedly).—Nobody hurt? Well, say, if nobody hurt I ain't got anything to do around here. I thought somebody was hurt, but if nobody ain't I ain't got no more business here. (Puts up his notebook, and moves off, sucking a crowd of small boys in his wake.)

First Driver (moderating his tones, as the rest of the crowd begins fading away).—Well, old man, I guess you and me don't have to have any

serious trouble about this matter. Here's my card.

Second Driver (brightly).—Why, not a bit of trouble! Not a bit! Here's mine. Maybe we were both wrong. I lost my temper for a minute.

First Driver.—Yes, I lost mine, too. I don't often do that, either. Now, let's—

Ice Wagon Driver (indignantly).—Aw, they aint nothin' comin' off. I'm goin'.

Mail Truck Driver (as he remounts

his seat and starts his engine).—Well, I still say he oughtah punch him in the jaw.

Female Voice (from apartment house window).—They both ought to be arrested. Reckless driving, and all!

Female Voice (from first car).—Will!

First Driver.—All right, Emma!

Old Gentleman.—And that's just how it was.

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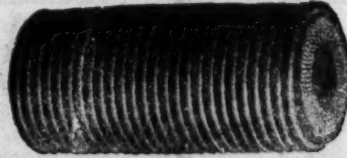
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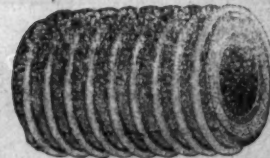
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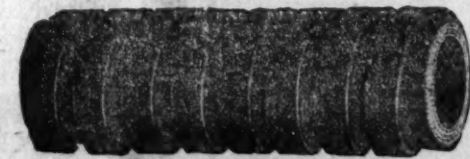
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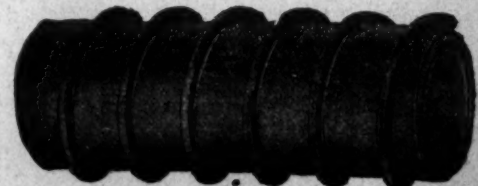
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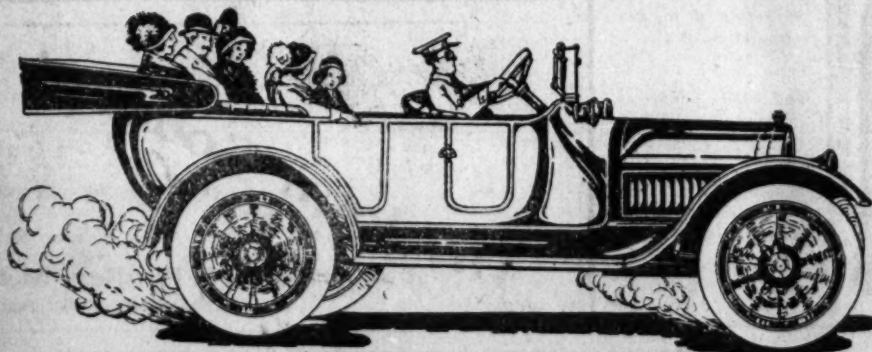
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AUTOMOBILE CHAT

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo of New York was guest of honor recently at the Troy Automobile show. In his speech Mr. Hugo commented on this year's record breaking output of cars, declaring that this evidence alone testified anew the extraordinary popular interest in motor vehicles. "If it be merely a craze, as some think," concluded Mr. Hugo, "it is lasting with unusual vitality. As a matter of fact, however, it is something more than that, for we are witnessing a wonderful industrial revolution, as shown by registration statistics in my office, where over 70,000 more cars have been registered so far this year over the same period in 1914. Next year will, no doubt, show a still greater increase over 1915, and the fact that no less than 2,200,000 cars were in use throughout the country during the first six months of the present year further reveals the triumph achieved by the motor car before its fifteenth birthday."

Because almost every motor truck company in the United States has been running at full capacity for the past year and some have declined to give their output figures there has been little opportunity to make accurate estimates on the year's total output. The most authoritative estimate, made by a man who has confidential relations with most of the manufacturers, is that 37,000 motor trucks were marketed during the preceding twelve months.

An indication of the action to be taken by European motor car makers when active manufacturing is again started after the war is seen in requests for prices on parts and accessories from the Berliet Motor Car Company of Lyons, France. This manufacturer of high grade cars will assemble largely from American parts a medium priced car and will make but one model. Inquiries are now being received from the Berliet company by manufacturers in Detroit.

Motor Car Notes

To show the strength of its inner tubes, the United States Tire Company gave a unique demonstration in New York when one of its advertising men was lowered from the sixth floor of a building to the ground, the tube supporting his weight.

James H. Collins, a magazine writer, has made an exhaustive study of the motor-car business, and one of the most interesting phases of this study develops the fact that the citizens of Iowa bought one-tenth of all the motor-cars made in the U. S. last year.

It is an admirable plan to flush out the crank case oil reservoir with kerosene, running the engine idle for five minutes to clean it out well.

The Washington Automobile Chamber of Commerce has recently reprinted the advertisement published over the name of the Harriman National Bank of New York, advising the farmer to buy motor cars, and copies are being distributed generally to the bankers and business men throughout the State of Washington.

Brakes should not be so tightly adjusted that it is easy to slide the drive wheels. Of course, it may stop the car quickly, but the tire treads will suffer great destructive wear.

Packard Truck Sales

In the ten years they have been on the market, Packard motor trucks to the number of nearly 8,000 with a value of nearly \$20,000,000, have been sold for purely commercial purposes. These surprising totals, published by the Packard Motor Car Company, indicate the tremendous growth of the commercial car industry and show the tendency of the most progressive business men to adopt power-driven vehicles for the transportation of merchandise. The figures do not include the trucks which have been sold for export.

"A few years ago a business which showed a volume of \$2,000,000 annually was regarded as a stupendous undertaking, but there are only comparatively few people now who realize just what the motor truck means to the business world," says C. R. Norton, truck sales manager of the Packard company.

"The amount of money invested in Packard trucks is a splendid testimonial to the worth of the power vehicle. A very large proportion of our sales of late have been repeat orders, the best of evidence that our owners regard their purchases as sound business investments, proved by years of efficient and economical service."

Overland President Is Very Optimistic

Explains Why Auto Prosperity Is Certain To Keep Up

Ever since the automobile industry became one of the leading factors in the commercial world, predictions have been made that a reaction would take place. Those prognosticators who had it all figured out that the turning point would come in 1914 or 1915 were as near to the truth as the positive individual who said the war could not last after June.

According to John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, the stability of the industry is greater today than at any time since its inception.

"Any suggestion that the growth of the automobile business is only temporary," says Mr. Willys, "is not taken seriously by sane thinking people who have watched its growth and development during the past fifteen years. Twice during that time it has passed through national panics without even faltering and is perhaps the only big industry that has never received a serious setback."

"The demand for cars is greater today than ever before in the history of the business. This year the Overland plant will produce approximately 150,000 cars which is more than double the output of last season. Although we are shipping on an average of 500 cars a day the factory finds it necessary to work overtime in order to keep pace with the orders that are pouring in."

"The big price reductions alone have enabled thousands of people to invest in motor cars who heretofore considered them beyond their means. The ease with which the modern car is operated probably accounts for the great numbers that are now being sold to women."

"Instead of a luxury only indulged in by people of wealth the automobile has developed into a practical necessity. This is particularly true in the vast farming sections of the country. Statistics show that the farmers are the largest purchasers of motor cars, yet they are the last people on earth to spend money foolishly. They do not invest in a car merely for the pleasure that it affords them. On the contrary they consider the pleasure part of it last. The average farmer looks upon the automobile as a time and money saver that will permit him to accomplish more work in less time than a team of horses."

"In the cities the motor car has become almost indispensable to doctors and professional men. It enables them to make more calls in a day than they could in a week if they had to depend on a horse or trolley car as a means of transportation. Salesmen, collectors, and in fact all out-door business men are using the motor car to facilitate their work."

"Every city and town in the country can boast of its quota of cars but the present owners constitute only a small proportion of the possible purchasers. This is evidenced by the fact that dealers are continually oversold no matter how large their allotments from the factory."

Great Value Of Paris Omnibuses

Not until the European war is over in all probability, will France be fully aware of the debt she owes to the Paris omnibuses. Tricklings of news regarding the performance of these vehicles since the start of hostilities have reached this country from time to time, but the full story has just begun to unfold itself. For some months American manufacturers have endeavored to obtain a full history of these buses, but it is only recently that accurate information has been obtainable from dependable French engineers, among whom has been M. de Freminville, chief engineer of Panhard and Levassor of Paris, who has sent to the International Gear Drive Association of Detroit a description of the work done.

A great deal of praise has been given the taxicabs of Paris for their work at the beginning of the battle of the Aisne when they transported the army of Paris to the front and landed it on the German flank. In reality it was the buses of Paris, 1,000 of them, that did a major part of the work, running night and day to accomplish the task set for them.

At the first call to arms the Paris omnibuses were sent for. The call was made in the afternoon and before morning a full thousand of them were gathered at the appointed rendezvous ready for army duty.

Rumor Of Huge Auto Merger

Rumors to the effect that a merger of automobile factories and automobile parts manufacturers and accessory makers is in process of formation have reached this city from Eastern motor car centers.

According to these reports, the movement is on hand to merge the Chandler Motor Car Company, the Chevrolet Company of Detroit, and the Timken Roller Bearing Company of Canton, and several other well-known factories, in a huge organization which will be capable of dominating trade in the same way the United States Steel Company commands iron and the steel industry. Ever since the announced increase of the capital stock of the Chandler Company to \$10,000,000 and the reorganization of other motor car companies in the East, this rumor to the effect that a huge merger was about to be formed has persisted in circulating through the auto industry.

At the head of the new holding company, which will be announced shortly, is said to be W. C. Durant of Flint, Mich., so closely identified with the General Motors Company as to

make almost identical the control of the companies.

This, in connection with the merger of the General Vehicle Company, closely allied with the General Electric Company and the Peerless Motor Car Company, is said to point to the organization of a combination in the auto industry comparable to the United States Steel Corporation in the steel industry.

How far-reaching the new organization will be has not been ascertained. It is said, though, that the combination now under way will include companies manufacturing every part of an automobile as well as concerns making cars complete. Engines, bodies, wheels, axles and other parts are to be made by divisions to be included in the consolidations. While it has not been directly suggested, there is the possibility that tires will be another product of the combine.

One more link in the projected combination was the receipt in Cleveland of \$6,000,000 by the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, in payment for the stock of the Peerless Company. The money will be distributed to Peerless shareholders. The bank received 18,859 shares of the preferred stock and 19,136 of the common out of 21,000 shares of each in the deal which swung the Cleveland Company to stern control.

Sales Of Fords Constantly Increase

Manila, December 24.—The adaptability of the Ford car to any and all conditions all over the world is amply evidenced by the constantly increasing sales in the Philippine Islands.

The character of the island roads particularly demand the best in a car and it has been found that no car will stand up under the constant strain as well as the little Ford.

The extreme lightness, its flexibility, its small upkeep cost, brings it more and more into favor in spite of its individual design. Many car owners who aspired to operate and did operate a heavy well modeled car reverted to the Ford after one experience.

The simplicity of the engine is another factor which causes the rapidly increasing popularity for the Ford. It requires no great amount of mechanical ability of knowledge to keep the engine of a Ford in tune. The repairs demanded in other cars are an item of heavy expense. With a Ford the owner has little difficulty in locating and fixing any trouble which may arise thus eliminating the excessive repair bills.

Historic Packard Is Limbering Up

The Gray Wolf, the Packard racing marvel of more than a decade ago, is limbering up its joints and may soon make its appearance on some of the dirt tracks.

Frank W. Ford, showman and automobile enthusiast of Dallas, Texas, owns the ancient relic, and he has written to the factory to obtain some spare parts. "I am going to put the Gray Wolf back in races again," wrote Mr. Ford.

The Gray Wolf is the grand old car of the speedway. On January 3, 1904, it shattered existing world's records and established new American records for cars of any weight or horsepower. It broke the American one-mile record no less than thirteen times in two days.

The Packard Gray Wolf was built during the year 1902, and was raced during the years 1903 and 1904. The records established by the gray speed chariot were made in competition with the best foreign cars and the best cars

this country could produce, all rated at greater horsepower.

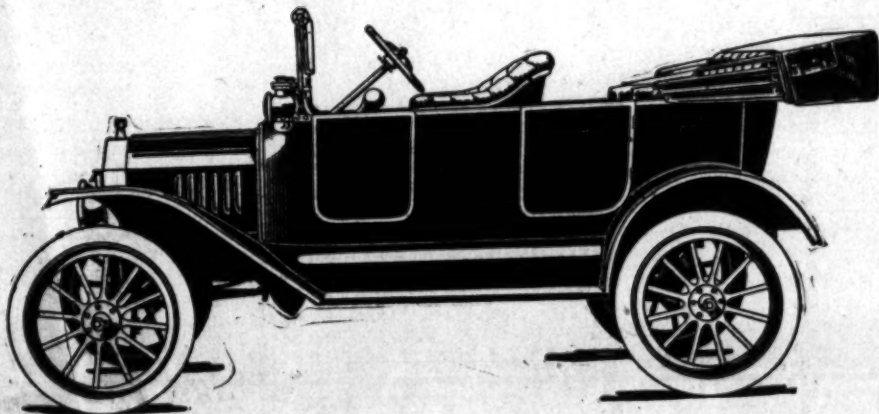
Its world's records, all hung up at Daytona Beach, were: One kilometer, 29.2:5 seconds; one mile 46.2:5 seconds; five miles, 4:21.3:5 minutes.

These records appear somewhat tame when compared with a sustained speed of 102 miles an hour made by J. G. Vincent with a Packard Twin Six at Sheepshead Bay.

Heartless Proposal

Providing a suggestion made by a Los Angeles man is acted upon it is going to be against the law for a man to drive an automobile in Los Angeles with one arm encircling the waist of his fair one. David A. Hamburger has written to the City Council proposing a city ordinance that will make it a misdemeanor for any person of either sex to operate an automobile with his or her arm encircling the waist of a person of the opposite sex. The idea was brought to his mind by the spectacle of a man teaching a young lady to drive while encircling her waist with one arm.

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AUTO MAKERS FEAR SHORTAGE OF MATERIAL

Great Pressure on Parts Manufacturers, Demand Causes Delay in Production

For some time there has been serious apprehension of the shortage of material in the automobile field, and the skies are still dark in this direction. Predictions are made freely that the output of cars for 1916 will not come within one-half of the demands of America alone. In this situation the foreign demand, which is excessive on account of European manufacturing conditions, is not taken into account. As a matter of fact all foreign countries are protesting vigorously now that the manufacturers of America are not paying enough attention to their orders. The American manufacturers are endeavoring to look after the demand in America. Statements have been made that the situation has become brighter, but these are not true. Many of the large and well established automobile manufacturers, with a comprehensive knowledge of manufacturing conditions and with a clear-sighted view of the conditions in event the war continued, made their arrangements for material long ago, but at that are not certain that they are going to receive the material ordered. There is serious apprehension of a shortage, and unfilled orders will be a feature with practically all of the manufacturers during the winter. It will practically be impossible to lay up any cars to meet the spring demand, as present requests cover all the cars that a majority of the makers can turn out. The material makers are being pressed to the limit to meet the emergency, but are unable to secure steel and other materials. When it is known that November shipments of automobiles are running far ahead of last year it may be realized that the situation is tense with the manufacturers. The demand for closed bodies is greater this year than was expected and many times as great as last year. Bodymakers are making every effort to put through orders, but here also the steel and aluminum shortage is serious. Some manufacturers of prominence doing an enormous business find it possible to secure enough of certain materials and parts, but are unable to secure everything necessary for the construction of the car, and this holds up production seriously. Some of the manufacturers, and this includes one of the very largest, are turning out barely 50 per cent. of the required number of cars, and every one of these makes asserts his ability to dispose of an output that would tax the capacity of the factory. Manufacturers who have set prices upon their cars, in many instances, are not guaranteeing these lists on account of the war, and an increase in list prices is not improbable all along the line.

One-Piece Ring Carbon Cause

The average motorist has experienced the disagreeable consequences that result from the presence of carbon deposit in the cylinders of his engine, but in the majority of cases knows far too little about the cause of it. He usually worries along with a smoky engine that "knocks" on a grade and backfires with spiteful persistence at the most inopportune time until such conditions become unendurable, then more or less cheerfully, as a matter of course, he "shops" his car to have the cylinder cleaned and takes a fresh start.

Looking upon it as an affair of luck—something always to be expected in running an automobile, but not to be anticipated or prevented—is an entirely erroneous state of mind. There is no luck about it. Carbon in the cylinder is due to the burning of surplus oil in the combustion chamber, where oil has no business whatever to be.

The piston ring is the part at fault. Piston rings perform a double purpose—that of keeping the gas or vapor in the combustion chamber, thus securing proper compression, and keeping oil out of it. The piston head must move freely up and down inside the cylinder; the rings around the piston head, while permitting this freedom of movement, are expected to close up the space by means of the spring they possess that causes them to bear outwardly against the cylinder wall.

It is obvious that this spring or tension must be equally distributed or the space will not be effectively closed, and a serious fault found in the usual one-piece type of ring is its unequal bearing, due to the fact that, being one-piece, it has only one point of expansion. As the ring becomes worn this defect is more and more emphasized.

Overland Company Again Enlarges

Plant Is Increased To Take
Care Of New
Business

Large additions more than equaling the size of the average American automobile plant are being started at the Overland factory in Toledo, announces the local agent.

According to officials of the company, the additions to the factory alone will be equivalent to almost 23 acres of floor space. In addition to the factory extensions, there will be a new office building 63 x 373 feet.

One of the new factory structures will contain 20 acres of floor space and will be nearly three times the size of the original Pope plant, when taken over by John N. Willys, president of The Willys-Overland Company. This building will be five stories high, 400 feet wide and 400 feet deep. It will be used for final testing, body assembling and finishing and will contain 800,000 square feet of floor space.

This building will contain even more floor space than the one recently completed for the Overland, which was 1,000 feet long, 200 feet wide and three stories high and said to be the largest single factory building in the world. The new assembling and finishing building will, upon its completion, give the Toledo plant the distinction of having two of the largest single factory buildings ever constructed.

The enameling department will have an extension put on it containing 3,500 square feet of floor space. This shop, without the new addition, is said to be one of the largest and best equipped in the industry. The sixteen large, electrically heated ovens have a capacity for turning out 140 tons of enamelled product every ten hours. It is declared by electrical engineers that the power consumed by these monster furnaces is fully as great as the power required for lighting a city larger than Toledo.

The pattern shop will be enlarged by a three story, fire proof addition, 83 feet wide by 100 feet long. This new building will add 25,000 square feet of floor space to the department. The dry kiln building will be increased in size by a two story, fire proof extension 145 feet by 107 feet containing 31,000 square feet of floor space. The original Pope building facing Central Avenue will be rebuilt and enlarged by 53,000 square feet of floor space. They will be made fire proof throughout.

In addition to the enlargements of the factory proper, the demand for more office room has been such as to require new office quarters and the old wooden buildings will give way to a new administration building. The plans call for a seven story fire proof structure, made of steel and tile throughout. The new office quarters when completed will contain 165,000 square feet or practically four acres of floor space.

It is declared that this greater production space has been made imperative by the tremendous demand for the two new cars just announced by The Willys-Overland Company. Although a big sale of these cars was predicted, the volume of orders received has been greatly in excess of anything that could be foreseen. Although the production of the Overland Company is larger than ever before in its history, and is steadily increasing, the factory finds it impossible to gain on the orders that keep pouring in from all sections of the country.

Household Suggestions

To clean a white felt hat, first prepare a paste of powdered magnesia and water. Brush this well into the felt, leave till dry, and then brush off. The paste must be rather stiff, or there will be difficulty in brushing it out afterwards.

Playing cards can be cleaned by rubbing them with talc or placing them in bran heated to the highest temperature. Stir them about in the bran to remove grease. They can also be rubbed with a rag slightly dampened with benzine.

Genuine bronze must never be washed with soap and water. It

may be washed with pure beer occasionally, and afterwards dusted with a soft brush and a camellia leather.

Should a meat-mincer or an egg-beater work hard, put glycerine in the bearings. It is lubricant which will not taste in the food, and is not at all harmful.

When cake-tins are worn thin, scatter a little sand over the oven shelf before putting in the tin; this prevents the cake from burning in the baking.

Not a Magnet

"Let me sing the old songs in your parlor," lisped the girl who thought she was a prima donna.

"Please don't," begged the landlady.

"But your boarders will be carried away by my singing."

"That's just the trouble. The last time you sang they were carried over to the next boarding house."

Shadows Before

"You look pale and thin. What is it?"

"Work! From morning till night, and only a one-hour rest."

"How long have you been at it?"

"I shall begin tomorrow."

Keeping Physically Fit

(Continued from Page 4)

to have. The Eskimo, for instance, requires an enormous amount of hydrocarbons in order to keep up bodily heat, and so he consumes great quantities of seal oil and whale blubber. In contrast, the inhabitant of the tropical climate finds heat-producing food superfluous, and subsists largely on fruits and grains. If the child demands candy, it should be supplied in a wholesome form, such as sugar and fruit.

The most practical diet for the system is a little of everything, and not too much of any one article of food. Chew the food thoroughly and omit those things which experience has shown to be harmful. It requires about four hours to digest a meal, and we should not eat oftener than every six hours. In order to give the digestive apparatus a couple of hours' rest, and a ten-minute rest before and after a meal is a digestive aid.

Water is one of the principal bodily constituents. It is the agent for dissolving and removing waste products, and the average person should drink from six to ten glasses a day, one or two upon rising and retiring and before each meal. Too much liquid during the meal, however, dilutes the digestive juices and hampers digestion.

THE best kind of physical exercise that one can indulge in is that which is pleasing, easy, beneficial, and safe. The more one enters into the spirit of the exercise, the greater the results both to mind and body. Exercise may be classified, according to age, as follows:

Bowling, cricket, golf, horseback-riding, swimming, and walking may be indulged in freely between the ages of twelve and sixty; boxing, wrestling, mountain climbing, and rowing from sixteen to forty. Calisthenics, or "free gymnastics," may be included in the first classification, as they do not unduly tax any group of muscles. Walking as an exercise is second to none, as a six-mile daily walk is equivalent to the lifting of one hundred and fifty tons one foot high from the standpoint of physics. Swimming develops every muscle, educates the co-ordinative powers, and as an accomplishment it may mean the saving of a life. Daily exercise out of doors sharpens the appetite, quickens the digestion, and increases the circulation of the blood. Outside of the realm of diet no other element has so great an influence upon bodily nutrition as exercise.

The best calisthenic movements are bending the body forward and backward from the waist line, twisting and bending from side to side, lying on the back and raising the legs and trunk to the sitting position. A good exercise is to bend forward without bending the knees and grasp the ankles. From that position rise on tiptoes, raising the arms above the head, stretch, and inhale deeply. Exercise should be carried on daily to the point of perspiration to accomplish its purpose.

A constant supply of fresh air is the most important of the needs of the human body. One would think that eating and dressing were paramount on account of the attention given them, whereas were the process of breathing interfered with for but five minutes one would die. The air should be pure as well as fresh. The problem that confronts the builder of today is to construct

houses and public places so that the under weight, in a well-heated room, and just a dash of water in the tub, and but for a second or two if using a shower-bath. The method I like best on account of time and efficiency is to kneel forward in a bathtub and pour a pitcher of water upon the back of the neck and allow it to run down the spine. Then bend backward and pour it on the chest. If one feels chilly, or the lips appear blue, the bath has been too cold and should be tempered to the requirements of each individual constitution. Some think they cannot learn to take the cold bath, but I have known very weak persons do so, with marked results, by following the method I describe here. Begin to take the morning bath in July with water as it comes from the water-pipes. Continue this daily all summer and fall and you will find that you have gradually become hardened to the effects of the water as it slowly becomes colder during the fall months.

There are certain forms of organic trouble when the cold bath would be undesirable, and the advice of the family physician should always be sought in those cases.

IN order to keep fit one must practice daily bathing. When one stops to consider that there are about two million and a half sweat glands in the skin, and, end to end, they would form a body sewer more than ten miles long, it behooves him to keep these glands open by daily cleansing. While the skin is a protective covering for the body, it is also a functioning organ, as it is richly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves that exert a powerful influence upon the body for health or disease.

The cool bath taken in the morning after a little exercise is a tonic to the entire system. It is one of the best-known methods to avoid colds. By frequent cold baths the skin becomes accustomed to the low temperature, and drafts or sudden exposures are unable to disturb the circulation of the blood. There is no one curative agency better for neurasthenia than cold-water bathing. The neurotic patient, however, should take the bath, if anemic or

in the head and a sensation of languor throughout the body. Persons suffering with insomnia should devote their evenings to light occupations, avoiding visits to places that cause any source of undue pressure on the nervous system. People who lead a sedentary life should take a walk after supper. A warm bath before retiring will tend to induce sleep, and often a hot foot-bath will be found sufficient. Those who suffer from insomnia should not eat a hearty supper, for an overburdened stomach tends to produce nightmare. I have often induced sleep by tiring the eye. This may be done by gazing upward for some time, as if one were trying to see the forehead. Bags or pillows stuffed with pine needles or hops are soothing and tend to induce sleep.

The ideal sleeping posture is that in which the body inclines on the right side. Sleeping on the back, especially in the fore part of the night, causes mouth-breathing, snoring, nightmare, dry throat, and prevents the free flow of blood from the head. One should learn to sleep, by turns, first on the right side, then on the left, the back, and finally the abdomen. The sleeping apartment should be dark and free from any

chronic fatigue, in neurasthenia, or in physical or mental exhaustion, the body requires rest. Rest, then, is an excellent way to alleviate fatigue, as moderation in work is the best way to avoid overfatigue. Letting up on one's work or complete cessation of work will not always bring the desired results, as the cause will have to be found and combated. Overeating, indulging in a too high proteid diet, free drinking of alcoholic liquors, tea, coffee, using condiments, tobacco, patent medicines, and failure to secure exercise, bathing, rest, and sleep are causes of poisons.

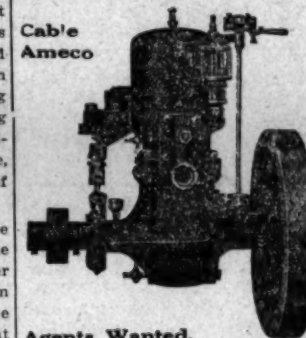
The air in the bedroom should be as cool and pure as possible, and the bedclothes should never be put over the mouth. A night spent in a room that is too warm never gives the feeling of freshness and comfort that follows a sleep in a cool room. The sleep is likely to be fitful, and one will arise with a feeling of heaviness

disturbing noises. In health one requires about eight hours' sleep, while the neurotic or anemic should have from eight to twelve. If the body gets the right amount of rest, it possesses the power of automatic repair. An occasional vacation from business is beneficial. One day of real rest is necessary in order to keep the human mechanism in good working condition for the week's work. Saturday should be a national holiday given over to sports, recreation, and pleasure. More and better work can be performed in five days when one is physically fit than in six days when one is unfit.

EAT proper food and eat moderately. Drink water freely. Never dishonor your wife or husband. Exercise daily, if only for a walk. Avoid condiments, stimulants, and narcotics. Keep the body clean by regular habits of bathing and right thinking. Cultivate a cheerful and peaceful frame of mind. Get plenty of sleep, and control enervating emotions, like worry, fear, discontent, anger, and live a Christian life. There may be other things, but these will keep you physically fit and insure long life.

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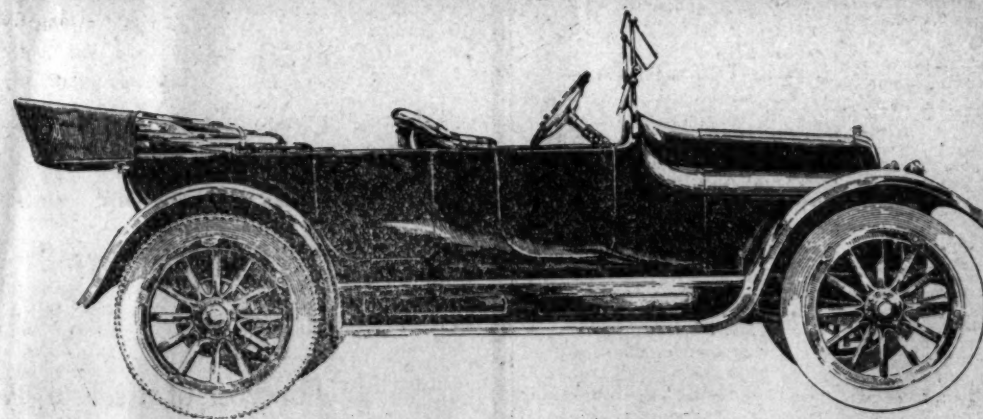
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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1916

HANBURY-PUBLIC SCHOOL IN DRAW

Rival Teams In Hard Fought Game; No Score In The First Half

BOTH TALLY IN SECOND PART

St. Xavier Boys Meanwhile Take Customs' Measure By Five To Nil

With no match in the first division of the league, the match between the Hanbury and Public School became the star contest of yesterday. Both teams are running strong for second place in the league and they were all out for a win. The teams lined up as advertised with Mr. W. Wilson in charge.

The Public School kicked off against the wind and immediately attacked the Hanbury goal, but Turner and Kabbell, the backs, easily repelled them and soon the Hanbury forward line got on the move. The strong wind made the ball rather difficult to control and the Hanburians were continually spoiling good positions with weak shots.

Hansen and Roberts shone in the Public School defence and set their forwards going with good passes at times. The Hanbury boys then took up the running and forced several corners, but Remedios, the Public goalie, cleared splendidly every time.

Both forward lines made the mistake of attempting to work the ball too close to goal and they would have done much better if they had tried pot shots as there was a very tricky wind which carried the ball about in a most remarkable way at times. This was exemplified by Hans with a long shot which Remedios only just cleared.

There was little else of interest in the first half and breathing time arrived with no score, the Hanbury team having had much the better of the game, thanks to the assistance of the wind.

The second moiety was merely a repetition of the first, but as the Public School had the wind they were more in the picture. Play was principally confined to the Hanbury quarters and White the Public right-winger was conspicuous for some fine runs and centers. Occasionally Hanbury broke away and when they did so they always looked dangerous.

From one of these bursts the Public School goalie was drawn out and there was a scrimmage in which Hayward was successful. He lobbed the ball into the center enabling Peterson to score with the greatest of ease.

This made matters a little more exciting and the Public School pressed for the rest of the game. Turner played a sterling game at back for the Hanburians and Hans was conspicuous at times with good head-work. The Public School efforts were eventually rewarded with a goal, which was very similar to the other goal of the match. Roberts got the ball from a scrimmage close in and made no mistake with his resulting drive. There was no further score and time arrived with the game: Hanbury School 1, Public School 1.

The result was a very fair one as the forward lines were weak both in combination and shooting. The defenses were good but made the mistake of skying the ball too much; with such a strong wind ground passes would have been much more profitable. The sharing of the points practically gives the first place to St. Xavier, but it still leaves the above two schools level for runners-up. Mr. Wilson had the game well in hand all the while and though there was plenty of good, hefty, shoulder work he had no occasion to blow for a foul, the game being both strenuously and pleasantly contested.

Xavier Beat Customs

The Customs Team was defeated by St. Xavier College to the tune of 5 to 0. The game was played in Hongkew Park and a good crowd turned out to see it.

The Customs were outclassed through most of the game. Both their attack and defensive were scrappy and ineffectual. Most of the battle was fought on their territory. They organized frequent rallies, but none of these netted a goal. Three of the St. Xavier scores were made in the first half of the play. Much of the time the winning team played with

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

That tidy little battle twist Hanbury and Public School came off yesterday. It was just great, the game I mean, and gave the rooters a chance to shout themselves hoarse. There was a blending of alto, bass, and falsetto voices, and the three harmonized about as well as could be expected after New Year's Eve lubrication. The standard of play which both teams put up was as bright and shiny as a new Yuan Shih-kai dollar.

The teams played a 1 to 1 draw. A plentiful supply of scrimmage was on view, and if anyone wants proof, he needs only to view the state of the turf over which the game was played.

Just a little hint to both teams. When young Alexander the Great started to conquer the world, the scotters sitting several healthy leagues away from the scene of battle, or line of scrimmage, emitted approximately 3,497 swiftness. We all know what Alexander did, and now that both teams have fought each other to a standstill, it is up to them to become Alexanders—the world in this case being represented by the legions of St. Xavier.

But I've forgotten to mention the players. I was pleased to see Remedios, Public School's goalie, put up such a good exhibition and he did it in his usual graceful and nonchalant way. He is a great economizer. Remedios is, for he saves everything that comes his way. Possibly by the end of the season, he'll be awarded the honor of being the best goalie in the 2nd League.

Whitbeck and Turner as usual put up as strong a defence as any. In their match against St. Xavier they played wonderfully well, but yesterday's game saw them playing a better and faster game. And they did any amount of work in feeding their forwards. Hayward and Kabbell also came out well to the fore, and Hayward started off from the first with those delightful, tricky dodges of his, which could race a small crawling backwards.

Coco Ollerdsen made a welcome appearance for the Public School and started off in his old style to make things look slick. He hasn't been seen in footer kit lately on account of having sprung a spring in the knee—and that is no joke. I mean water on the knee is no joke.

The other League games also came off nicely, but for want of space, I shall have to can my chatter until Thursday's issue.

Billiards

Entries for the Third Amateur Billiard Championship of Shanghai close on Wednesday, January 5. The contest this year promises to be of unusual interest. Many new players are signing up. Most of the old players are also entering. Fine matches are promised by the way preliminary games are showing up. The games are 600 up instead of 500 and the final is 1,000 points.

The match game last year was played at Masonic Hall. Mr. R. P. Phillips won the championship in a hard fought game with Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, the year before Mr. Porter won from Mr. Stoked. Mr. Porter made the high break of 113 last year.

10 men, because there had been a misunderstanding regarding the date of the contest.

Nanyang Successful

Nanyang College won in the inter-collegiate football match played against Nanking University at Nanking yesterday. The score was 4 to 2. The triumphant local team will return home today.

The battle was a hard fought one as is attested by the small scores. The result is a surprise to many football followers as it was considered that this year Nanking had the more formidable fighting line. A delegation of 20 went to Nanking with the team Friday. To win the championship, one of the teams must win two out of three games. The second match of the series will be played in Shanghai some time this week.

The thanks for the first victory are largely due to Mr. A. H. Leslie, whose coaching made possible the excellent showing of the local team. Nanyang won the championship last year.

Y.M.C.A. PHYSICAL DIRECTORS SCORE

Defeat American Team, 28 To 26, In Lively Basketball Contest

CINCINNATI BEATS HELENA

S. V. C. Successful Against Chinese Business Men's Team, 20 To 16

The New Year at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. was spent in an entirely athletic way. There was a long series of events including swimming and basketball. Among those who took part were members of the S.V.C. and the U.S. Navy. To make the occasion thoroughly entertaining pictures were screened and juggling given in the Martyn Hall as side shows. Following were the results of the basketball games:

U.S.S. Helena v. U.S.S. Cincinnati	
Helena:	First ½ Second ½
Gans	8
Collins	—
Engbers	4
Luby	2
McDonald	—
Singapore	—
Total	14

Cincinnati:	
First ½ Second ½	
Peredew	2
Evans	4
Miller	10
Peren	4
Duno	4
Wright	2
Bauch	6
Total	26

Physical Directors v. Americans	
First ½ Second ½	
P. D.	4
Hoh	2
Hau	2
Swan	5
Zao	9
Liu	2
Total	14

Americans:	
First ½ Second ½	
Hylke	—
Rasmussen	2
Lacy	—
Hearing	16
Anderson	4
Total	20

S.V.C. v. Chinese Businessmen	
First ½ Second ½	
Bugier Dins	2
Capt. Leitao	4
Li Crocker	2
Armstrong	6
Ho	—
Woo	—
Total	14

C.B.M.:	
First ½ Second ½	
Su	6
Chen, W. H.	2
Lee, H. M.	6
Chen, S. S.	—
Ling	—
Total	14

Mail Notices

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Jan. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Jan. 8
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 15
Per R.M. s.s. Emp. of Japan Jan. 21
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyu M. Jan. 24
For Europe, via Suez:
Per M.M. s.s. Athos Jan. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 8
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Jan. 10
The French mail of December 15 is due at Hongkong on January 10, and here on January 14. Left Port Said on December 18, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.
The French mail of November 28 was due at Hongkong on January 1, and here on January 5. Left Haiphong on December 30 per M.M. s.s. Portheos.

ON AGAIN, OFF AGAIN



MR. ROWE AGAIN WINS PAPER HUNT

Riding Bornite He Finishes Ahead of Mr. J. Ezra in New Year Event

MANY UNWELCOME SPILLS

Mr. Hill, Thrown Close Home, Once More Sustains Concussion

By Johnnie Walker

The promise of rain that had been in the air for the past few days did not fulfill itself and the Paper Hunt Club members turned up at Schultze Lane, yesterday, for the New Year run, in a most hilarious mood, the majority having evidently enjoyed a really good tiffin. The sky was dull and overcast and a half gale was blowing, but this, however, had no effect on the spirits of the riders.

A morning mist had moistened the ground sufficiently to prevent any great amount of dust, rubber was at 4-1½ and everybody happy. The Master sent the hunt away shortly after three o'clock and some good jumping was witnessed down Schultze Lane.

At the lagoon jump here, as the result of a cannon off the red, that good old spot, Mr. Ruby Ellis, took a complete bath, emerging from the water like a merman, to the intense delight of those lucky enough to witness the incident.

Poss Holds Many Up

Over the platform and away to the left, to the famous Pons, which is a pretty formidable obstacle, but which, after the Kiangwan hunt, seems to count for nothing. There was a fair amount of grief here and many men were observed chasing their ponies, but a temporary check enabled the unfortunate ones to come up with the main body.

Over the Slough of Despond platform to the right and away through the rut and furrow to the Family Tree platform, then round by Clear Water, on to the Rubicon road. The trail here skirted the road, over a water jump which at Kiangwan would have been taken clear, but which was crawled and then, crossing the Rubicon by a big wooden bridge, swung over the golf course—avoiding the greens—through a mudhole and carried on to No. 7 bridge.

Here followed that nice line of jumps along No. 2 Jomhouse Creek, at which there was quite a fair amount of grief for some reason or other. The leaders here made for the wade, but they had to come back as the trail lay across a big stone bridge, where green paper was laid.

Over a very rut-and-furrow country, full of grips, the hunt carried on, then swung left on to the high ground at No. 2 Jomhouse Creek, which provided a few good jumps, this part of the run finally ending at a bridge—more green paper—spanning the creek. They next went off in the direction of No. 2 Trees, taking en route a really beautiful jump which might be called a Johnstonian jump—in or over. Some got in and probably are there yet.

Advice to Thrusters

Away round by No. 2 Tree Village to the very deep and very nasty creek, which had to be crossed and, as usual, the hunt went at it in a mob and at the same spot, resulting in several watery graves. Indeed, no fewer than ten men were seen dismounted here, in the water or on the bank, vainly endeavoring to get their ponies out. Now, if the bold young thrusters, when they get to a place like this, would only think for a moment and take their own line, they would get across in comfort and keep their seats dry.

The pace from here down Fearon's Lane—got very fierce but a cleverly laid check into a bended lagoon threw out the leaders who had to come right back. From here, round this section of country the hunt chased along to a fireless wade and then across the rut and furrow to the two platforms leading on to the old finish by Long Village.

A tremendous crowd of Chinese had collected at the Rubicon creek, which gave some of the hunt the impression that the finish was at this particular spot and a very fast run almost resulted in the leaders plunging headlong into a big lagoon which lay right athwart the trail. Fortunately, nobody got ducked.

Bath in the Rubicon

The Rubicon was in full tide and here two bold thrusters had their ardor considerably damped by disappearing from sight into the turbid waters. The native populace cheered them for an encore, which was duly given by a new performer.

Now it became pretty certain that

Chinese City Fire

The Chinese city was visited by one of the largest fires of the season at 2.15 yesterday morning. A long row of native style houses facing the southern line of the French Concession caught fire. Fully 20 of the structures caught and more than half were totally destroyed. The Chinese authorities soon saw that they would be unable to cope with the flames and called on the French company for help. The Fire Brigade of the Settlement stood ready to render further aid but this did not become necessary.

The French and Chinese fought the flames until daylight before they were got under control. At one time it looked as though the entire section of the city would go and a panic among the Chinese was imminent.

Earlier the same night the Settlement had two alarms. At 10.30 some of the Shanghai Mercury were on fire. The Central Company turned out but the only thing it was able to find that looked like a blaze was inside the globe of a red lantern. An hour later the Hongkew Company put out a small blaze in the neighborhood of the Hongkew Police Station.

Hockey

An interesting game of mixed hockey was played on the polo ground, yesterday morning, between the Dark Blues and Light Blues, the sides being captained respectively by Miss Van Corbuck and Miss Flood. The match, which proved very even, was won by the Dark Blues by four goals to two.

For the winners, Miss Scott and Miss Van Corbuck, at forward and Miss M. Morton, at full back materially contributed to the victory, whilst for the losers, Miss Hewitt and Miss Miller were prominent and, through the agency of Miss Flood, both goals were scored. Miss A. Morton, at full back, was a tower of strength in herself.

Mr. Burke Scott refereed the game.

The Weather

Strong winter monsoon: The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 53.0 and the minimum 45.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.4 and 39.8.

News Brevities

Mr. J. A. Thomas, of the British American Tobacco Company, left yesterday on the Shinyo Maru for England where he will take his place on the London board of directors.

The police discovered the body of a murdered Chinese woman yesterday in a field near the Foo Shing Flour Mill on the North Soochow Road. About 8.45 yesterday morning Chinese telephoned to the Gordon Road Station that there was a suspicious looking bundle in the field. Investigation showed the body wrapped in sackings. It was that of a woman about 40 years of age. She had been stabbed to death. There were wounds in the face, chest and limbs. Investigation brought out that her name was Doo Nang-sa. Apparently she had lived on one of the many boats in Soochow Creek. An inquest was held in the afternoon and the body was sent to the Mortuary.

Polly and Her Pals



Paw Swears Off Smoking

the finish would either be down Barrier Creek or Beeline and, sure enough, when the leaders came up to Barrier Creek platform, paper lay over it, but it was not until they had taken the first three jumps that they discovered it was a check, for the true scent lay down the other side for four or five jumps, to the Bath-tub and then across the Suez flats to that good, honest jump, Suez.

Very hard lines on the leaders being turned out like this, but hunting is hunting. It may be mentioned that the eventual winner of the hunt bought this check, which shows again the marvellous capacities of the pony Borne.

The rut and furrow between Beeline and Suez is particularly awkward and a considerable amount of spills occurred over grise, one particularly bad-looking case ending quite happily, judging by the volume of profanity that was heard from underneath the pony.

Mr. W. Hill is Hurt

Beeline is an excellent finishing line. The jumps are straight, deep cut and honest, but a good many of the ponies were tired and it was here that Mr. Willie Hill came a cropper and had to be carried home, apparently with concussion. It is to be hoped his accident may not turn out

a serious one, as it is the second piece of bad luck he has had recently.

A tremendous finish was fought out between Borne and Rosewood, but Mr. Rowe, riding Borne, for the third time this season got the verdict, whilst one of those Heavenly Twins once again proved that they have a mortgage on second place. All round, it was a most capital hunt, the checks were very slight, the pace exceedingly hot all the way and the finish showed that both riders and ponies had benefited by previous hunts.

The card read:
1. Mr. E. S. B. Rowe, Borne.
2. Mr. I. Kere, Rosewood.
3. Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Sea Swallow.
4. Mr. J. A. Brand, The Clerk.
5. Mr. A. J. P. Heard, Special Request.
6. Mr. J. B. A. Mackinnon, The Middy.

Hunt French Country Tomorrow

Taking advantage of the almost general holiday which has been declared for tomorrow, the Club have arranged another hunt, which will be held by Mr. E. S. B. Rowe. He has selected the French country, though the exact starting point has not yet been definitely arranged. However, where-ever it is, Mr. Rowe promises the members shall have a really good hunt.

atop of Mac, it reposed just twenty yards from the Navy goal-line.

Gray dominated throughout the day, physically as well as sentimentally. If ever there was a sudden, cheerless, disheartening afternoon for the battle of the two arms of the service, yesterday was the one.

Luck is with the boys, usually. The golden sunshine usually glints off the gold of braid and buttons. The nicest looking girls that ever assembled within the confines of any particular area of space turn out and smile and put lofty notes into the atmosphere with their giddy gowns and hats. There's snap and verve and pepperino in the very air.

But for the first time in a long while the weather forbade all this sort of thing yesterday. From early morning a fog-blanket, wafted in from the Atlantic, hung over the town. Now and then it rained. And when you thought maybe it would clear off it rained again. The good old goddess was brought out of the spare bedroom closet and placed upon even the faintest of feet. The old brown raincoat was dragged forth into the light of day and placed above the gayest of garments.

Storm Coats Cover the Gold Braid

No girl was so foolish as to take a chance on the regulation of her apparel by doing without a moisture shedder of some sort. And not a General or Admiral or member of a Governor's staff or other person holding the right to wear a uniform, was so intensely proud as to expose his ornamentation uncovered and take a risk with pneumonia.

It was, as a matter of fact, a pretty drab-looking crowd that began to file into the Polo Grounds a little after noon. You can't get much color out of a gum shoe and a mackintosh.

The Army boys got to the big enclosure first and, after marching about the field with their white-capped band at their head, and swinging through a lot of evolutions that brought the crowd to its feet in admiration, took places in what is the right-hand section of the grandstand when baseball is being perpetrated at the Polo Grounds.

Though there wasn't any Navy in sight just then, they cut loose immediately with their funeral "Good Night Navy" song. At the end of it, just to add the sarcastic solemnity, they had the buglers of their band play "Taps," while the entire Cadet corps stood with hats off and heads bowed down as though in mourning.

"Never in the Game at All!" Then he ripped out in fox-trot time a parody on the song "If You Can't Get a Girl in the Summer Time," thus:

"When the Navy plays with the Army team
They're never in the game at all
Army is there with the fighting line
And the Navy has to fall.
Sink the sailors—go right after them!
Fearless Army—go right after them!
They'll hear the wild waves saying
"Poor Navy! Poor Navy!"
We never missed a run in the Summer time
We'll never miss a score in the Fall

Then Ollie Kicks a Goal

The way the rest of the Army boys sank their fists into Ollie's broad back when he got up, you'd have thought he'd be in no shape for any other position than that of lying flat upon a stretcher. But he came calmly away from the tumult of congratulation, and as soon as he could kick the mud out from between his shoe-cleats he booted the ball over the cross-bar for a goal.

Throughout the rest of that period, and throughout all the next, we may skip Ollie. All he did was run around ends for distances varying from five to twenty yards, and plunge through the Annapolis line with from two to four men attached to his neck, arms, legs and back, and tear up, despite these handicaps, more earth than one of those tractor ploughs the Flivver Man is going to put on the market after he settles the European war.

Jump to the third session of the game. This was scarcely under way before a long forward pass from the Navy was grabbed on the Annapolis 50-yard line by McIwen, the agile West Point center. He ran it back twenty-five yards and when the ball finally came to rest on the muddy field with half a dozen Middles piled

When the Navy plays with the Army team

They're never in the game at all!
At the end of this—and at the end of every song or yell they gave throughout the afternoon—the Cadets waved aloft their bright gold flags with gray and black letters and opened their throats in a wild Indian scream.

The playing field had been covered with tarpaulins and with straw in an effort to preserve some sort of a footing; but it was plain when the coverings were taken off and the teams ran through practice, a few minutes before, that everybody was going to slip and slide. It was as bad a day for the players as it was for the spectators.

Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt arrived a few minutes before the game was scheduled to begin. They had decided to spend the first half with the Navy, and so they took their places in an open box with no covering above it, on the north side of the field, in some new seats which had been built down from what are ordinarily the left field bleachers.

The Military Academy boys arose when it became known that the President and his fiancée had taken their seats, and across the field boomed the "long corps" yell. At the end of it they shouted "The President! The President! The President!" There was quite a bit of discussion between the megaphoned cheerleaders as to whether or not they shouldn't give some sort of a cheer for Mrs. Galt. But they didn't know exactly what to do about this and so they didn't do anything, although every one of them sitting back of the press stand (even the little Jap and the little Filipino) served suddenly that Mrs. Galt was pretty enough to deserve all sorts of yells.

Navy in a Muddy Parade

It was 10 minutes after 2 before the midshipmen, in long dark blue coats, sloshed their way through the entrances and splashed water all over their shoes and trousers in a march upon the field. They had been held up on the river by the fog, it was said. In the ranks of four, then in company fronts and then in division fronts—a formation that stretched the whole length of the playing field, a couple of hundred abreast—they manoeuvred in front of the President, and finally on the double quick they raced into their seats.

They had one challenge to the Cadets—to the tune of "Goodbye, Girls, I'm Through." Thus:
"Goodbye, Army Gray,
That's all we want from you;
Two years you've had your way,
We're glad to see you're through!
Your scrappy days are over,
Get next to what we say!
The Navy team is under way,
Get out and
Get under!
Goodbye, Army Gray!"
Musically, this was very effective. But as an inspiration it wasn't much.

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It didn't begin to compare with that ready: "Good Night, Navy!" that sounded over the field from the south stand in slow, measured cadences.

From that moment on, there were no periods of silence at the Polo Grounds. It was only a brief time before the first touchdown of Ollie from Indiana gave the Army something to yell about, and the cadets never hushed. Once give them their famous "direction yell" and you can't stop them. The "direction yell," as first delivered yesterday, was "North Point, South Point, East Point, West Point, SEVEN POINTS!" And then, of course, later it was fourteen points.

The Navy had little to cause them to yell, but pluckily they kept encouraging their team from the first whistle to the last. By the time the final foot sounded the midshipmen on the field were battered and sore and thoroughly tumbled, but they got together and gave a cheer for

Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship

ENTRIES for the Amateur Billiard Championship of Shanghai will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Wednesday, 5th of January. An entrance fee of \$10.00 must accompany each entry.

The games will be 600 points each, with the exception of the final, which will be 1,000 points.

The Competition is open to members of recognized Sporting Clubs in Shanghai.

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their conquerors, and the boys in blue in the north stand volleyed across a chivalrous shout for West Point.

Of all the 46,000 or more who sat through the game until it was so dark that the players could scarcely be distinguished and the lighting of matches in the stands made it look as though fireflies were flashing about in the dusk, no one enjoyed

the spectacle more than President Wilson.

He was rained upon in the first half—very thoroughly rained upon, one might say. But apparently he didn't care. He followed every play and applauded each meritorious bit of action, and pointed out something or other to Mrs. Galt almost every minute. And she, rosy and smiling, laughed and nodded and clapped her hands and was just as enthusiastic as he.

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